The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1894. NO. 21

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a, m	a m.		A. M.	p. m.	P. M
1 10	9 16		Robertsdale	11 45	4 04	6 1
1 20	9 26		Cook's	11 33	3 54	5 5
1 33	9 39		Cole's	11 20	3 41	5 47
1 59	10 09		Saltillo	10 50	3 11	5 07
2 06	10 16		Three Springs	10 42	3 04	5 00
2 18	10 29		*Beersville	10 19	2 52	4 48
2 30	10 42	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 40	4 36
2 55	10 58	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 25	4 20
3 02	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 18	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 05	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4.29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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Miss Courthope's Lecture.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"The 'Inconsistencies of Love,'" repeated Jessie Jermyn. "What a funny name! And how strange it seems to have our Click's name printed up in big, fat, black letters at the Lyceum door, with 'Admittance, fifty cents' under it. Well, she always said she was determined to make hemself a career and it seems she has succeeded. I wonder how much she gets a night! *I* only have twenty dollars a month for drudging away, six hours a day, at that miserable district school in Turtle Valley. And then think of the delights of having one's name in the newspapers, and being referred to as 'our distinguished townswoman!"

Jessie stood as if transfixed before the big double doors of the Turtle Valley Lyceum, her eyes wide open as two blue moons, her rosy lips apart. Harry Jermyn, towering at least ten inches above her head, also took note of the legends inscribed on the bulletin-board in alternate red and black lines, with a full complement of exclamation points.

"I wonder how she does it?" said he.

"I suppose it's very simple," observed Jessie.

"Not so simple as you suppose," said the young farmer. "I know that time I rose to address the Agricultural Club, I felt exactly like a wooden dummy. All my points had gone out of my head, and I couldn't think of a mortal word to say. And Click is such a gentle, soft-voiced little thing."

Clarissa Courthope—Jessie Jermyn's Counsin Click—had left her uncle's kindly roof at the age of eighteen, determined to make a name and a livelihood for herself. She had stumbled by accident, as it were, into the lecturing arena. She had enlisted as "companion" to a strong-minded woman, who addressed her sister women from the rostrum, and on one occasion, in a solitary little mountain village, when Miss Cackleton had unexpectedly succumbed to an attack of hoarseness and influenza, Clarissa had valiantly studied up her notes and addressed the assembled audience in her stead.

She was so successful that thenceforward she had decided on the sword wherewith she would open the world's oyster, and she achieved the fruition of her hopes.

Uncle and Aunt Jermyn marveled at her success. Harry shrugged his shoulders and observed that he never had supposed so strong-minded a bird could have been nurtured in the old farm nest. Jessie sighed deeply as she contrasted her own slender earnings with the prices commanded by the young lecturer, and this was Click's first return to the home of her girlhood. She had been an ugly duckling in those days—a peg which seemed to fit neither in the square holes nor the round ones—only "our Click." She was famous now, and all the rural world was crowding to see and hear her.

"*I* could write a lecture, I'm sure," said Jessie, half-admiringly, half-resentfully.

"So could I," said Harry.

"Let's try," proposed Jessie.

"Nonsense," said her brother.

But the idea lingered in his brain for all that. Click laughed merrily at the fancy.

"Anybody could write it," said she.

"I'm not so altogether sartin o' that," said the old farmer, patting his niece's smooth, seal-brown head, covered with masses of shining braids.

Click was not pretty, but she had soft, pleading eyes of the deeper wine-brown, a good healthy color and teeth whiter than new milk. Her dress, of plain, black silk, fitted her like a glove, and the narrow frill of lace she wore at throat and wrists was of the finest valenciennes, and fastened with a dead-gold bar.

"She looks a lady all over," said Mrs. Jermyn, proudly.

"She *is* a lady," pronounced the farmer. "One 'o Nature's turning out."

"Listen, Click," said merry Jessie, "*I've* written a lecture. Do you want to hear it?"

"I'm all curiosity," declared Click.

And Jessie read it—a heterogeneous jumble of fact and fancy, fun and sentiment.

"How would *that* do for an audience?" cried the little school teacher, audaciously.

"I am sure they would be amused," said smiling Click.

"And Harry has written one, too," persisted Jessie. "Where is it, Harry? A regular burlesque—all about love and its inconsistencies. You see there is nothing to prevent two preaching on that topic! Oh, it's capital."

"Nonsense!" said Harry, reddening. "Don't chatter, Jessie!"

"But it really is so funny! Come—I've let Click hear mine, it's only fair that you should follow suit. Give it to me, Hal; let me read it to Click!" coaxed Jessie.

But Harry rose and went out of the room; he thought the joke, if joke it was, had been carried far enough.

The next day was the day of the Lyceum lecture. All the Jermyn family were to drive into the village to witness the oratorical triumph of *their* little girl. Mrs. Jermyn had arranged for a cold supper, served an hour earlier than usual, so that she and Grandma Jermyn might have time to dress. The house was to be locked up and left, for even Jeremiah, the farm-hand, and Arabella, the bound girl, were to be privileged to go. Jessie came flying to her own brother's room.

"Hal!" she cried—"oh, Hal! Click has gone! In the wagon with father and mother! I thought *you* were going to drive her with the covered buggy and White Lightning?"

"No," he said, curtly. "Why should I obtrude myself upon her? I'm going to drive *you!*"

"*Why?*" repeated bewildered Jessie. "Because you are Harry and she is Click!"

"Is that such a very good reason?"

"Harry, you used to like her!"

"I like her now, but can't you see, Jessie, that Miss Courthope, the popular lecturer, is quite a different person from our little Click!"

"No," cried Jessie, "I don't!"

"She is used to the cultivated circles of the city," said Harry. "We are in another sphere. I I thought of that when you were reading her your little effusion. She laughed, but are you quite sure that there was not a certain ladylike scorn mingled with her merriment? I, for one, am very thankful that she had not the chance to criticise *my* nonsense! I'm sorry I wrote it, Jessie!"

"But she *has* had the chance," said Jessie, coloring to the roots of her crinkly yellow hair. That burlesque was so funny I couldn't resist the temptation of letting her see it! Oh, Harry, don't be vexed with me!'

He bit his lip.

"What did she say?"

"I don't know. I put it on her dressing-table before tea. She knows your writing; she'll understand what it is.'

Harry gave a sort of a groan.

"What a fool I was!" he said. "Well, I suppose there's no use scolding you, Jessie!"

Jessie's lip quivered; she looked timidly at her brother.

"Oh, Harry, have I done wrong?"

"Kiss me, puss. I dare say you meant no harm," he said, with a forced laugh. "Come, let's make haste, or we shall be late. Stay, though; run and get me that silly manuscript. I should like to see it flying up chimney in a stream of sparks before I go."

Jessie, overwhelmed with tardy penitence, flew to obey his behests. Presently she came back, looking rather discomfited.

"It's gone, Harry," said she. "I can't find it anywhere. She must have put it away."

Once more the young man groaned, then he laughed.

"*Kismet!*" said he, dramatically. "Come, let's go."

Had he but known where his luckless roll of manuscript was at that identical moment, he would scarcely have reconciled himself with such philosophy to the decrees of "Kismet," unalterable. At the eleventh hour, after Miss Courthope was already seated in the family carriage, she discovered that she had left the all-important lecture in her room.

"Arabella," she said, to the little sewing-maid who stood gaping on the steps, "run as fast as you can to my room and get me the packet of written papers on the table."

"Yes, miss," said Arabella, and off she sped, proud to be of use to the literary young lady.

"Thar's two on 'em," said Arabella. "I guess it's the toppermost one."

And so Harry's burlesque was going to the Lyceum safe inside Miss Courthope's mink muff, while her own effusion lay peacefully by the blue-satin pincushion on her dressing-table.

The building—no very spacious edifice—was crowded with the literary and æsthetic world of Turtle Valley. The squire and his family, the parson and his eleven olive-branches, the storekeeper and the millhands crowded up against the dressmaker, the telegraph operator and the genteel elderly ladies who lived in the neat white houses on the interest of their money. In short, the indescribable conglomeration which one only sees in an inland village. Miss Courthope advanced graciously and gracefully to the footlight circled front with her roll of manuscript in her hand—for it was one of her idiosyncrasies to be unable to dispense with written memoranda—and opened it.

There was a moment's silence. The audience sat breathless; the lecturer seemed stricken dumb, and in that awful second, Harry Jermyn, whose eyes were marvelously acute, recognized his own writing in Clarissa's hands. He half rose; then sat down again. The conscious Jessie sat fanning herself. The good farmer and his wife stared with all their eyes.

But Clarissa Courthope was equal to the emergency. She fell back on her memory and her womanly skill in improvisation. If the audience did not get precisely "The Inconsistencies of Love," they got something quite as brilliant and amusing. After that first brief pause there was no further hesitation nor lack of utterance, and when at last she sat down, the little lyceum rang with applause.

"Oh, Click! Oh, Click!" cried Jessie, running into the minature "green-room" at the side of the platform. "I'm so proud of you!"

"I'm very glad of that," said Click, wiping the dews from her forehead with her cobweb of a pocket-handkerchief. "But the next time Harry wants to play a practical joke on me, I entreat that he won't select the time that I am standing before the most critical audience that could possibly be selected—one's own old friends and neighbors. It may be very funny, but there is certainly a spice of cruelty about it that—that—well, in fact, it came very near *unwomaning* me, if I may be allowed to coin the word."

"I knew you were deeply offended," said Harry Jermyn. "And I should have described it if I had deserved it. At all events, you cannot be as mortified as I was."

Miss Courthope colored and shrank back from the sternness of his tone. Jessie looked from one to the other; then she caught at the manuscript.

"It's *my* fault!" she exclaimed suddenly. "All my fault, Click I put it on your dressing-table for you to read. I—I never thought of such a complication as this. Oh! don't blame Harry. *He* had nothing whatever to do with it."

The crimson blood dyed Clarissa's cheek more deeply than ever. She hesitated; opened her lips as if to speak, and still remained silent. Harry rose and left the room without further comment.

"Go after him, Click! Don't let him leave you in anger!' cried Jessie, and Blarissa obeyed. Like a deer she sped down the hall, overtaking him just where the moonlight streamed in white glory through the crescent-shaped north casement.

"Harry! I spoke unadvisedly!" she faltered. "Won't you forgive me?"

"Certainly. What have I to forgive?"

But the tone was far from satisfactory. She stood looking piteously at him. All of a sudden she burst out crying.

In a second he had her in his arms, clasped close to his breast.

"Click! My love—my love!"

"Oh, Harry! Harry!"

That was the wooing and the winning. Certainly short—possibly sweet. But it needed nothing more.

"Talk about the 'Inconsistencies of Love,'" said Jessica, who was the happiest of little sisters, "here's Click—has always declared she meant to marry a city millionaire, and Harry has said that a lecturing lady was his special detestation. And Click is engaged to Harry and Harry to Click, and the strangest part of it is that they both seem perfectly satisfied!"—*N. Y. Ledger.*

TARIFF BILL IS PASSED.

HOUSE ACCEPTED THE SENATE AMENDMENTS.

Action of the Democratic Caucus—Speaker Crisp's Motion to Recede Adopted—Separate Bills Passed Putting Sugar, Iron Ore, Coal and Barbed Wire on the Free List.

At a caucus of House Democrats in the Capitol at Washington it was decided by an overwhelming vote to accept the Senate tariff bill. A statement was made by Chairman Wilson to the effect substantially that there was no prospect for tariff legislation unless the Senate bill were adopted. The motion to accept was made by Speaker Crisp and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 113 to 28. There was no division on the vote to pass separate bills, placing coal, sugar, iron ore and barbed wire on the free list.

Mr. Holman, Chairman of the caucus, took the chair. When the roll call (which showed that 153 members were present) was completed a hush of expectancy fell upon the caucus.

Mr. Wilson (Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee) took the floor. Although outwardly calm and cool, he was manifestly laboring under deep emotion. His speech for the first five minutes was general in character and contained no specific points. It was devoted in the beginning to an explanation of the embarrassments under which the House conferees had labored. He said that the representatives of the House had gone into the conferences with a desire of faithfully representing the wishes of their colleagues. That they had failed to reach a satisfactory conclusion—a conclusion honorable alike to the House and to the Democratic party—was not their fault.

Mr. Wilson referred to the proposition made to the House conferees by their Senatorial associates to accept free sugar. This proposition, he said, was rejected, inasmuch as the representatives of the House had ascertained that a compact existed in the Senate to defeat tariff legislation or postpone its consideration until next December if free sugar were made a part of the conference report. He turned at this point and called upon his associates, Messrs. Montgomery, Breckinridge, McMillan and Turner, to substantiate this statement.

Mr. McMillan immediately arose and said that from the beginning of the conference they had been given to understand from day to day that any displacement of the Senate votes on sugar, coal and iron ore would lead to absolute defeat, or, at least, the postponement of the bill.

Mr. Wilson stated substantially that there was no prospect for tariff legislation unless the Senate bill was adopted.

When Mr. Wilson had finished Speaker Crisp arose and was greeted with applause. He began by saying that the House must take the Senate bill. While the Senate bill must be adopted, the House would make a determined effort for free sugar. He elaborated his statement that the Senate bill must be accepted or there would be no tariff legislation at this session; and his declaration that the House of Representatives had used every honorable and fair means to secure the passage of their bill without avail was vigorously applauded.

Speaker Crisp closed his brief speech by offering a resolution that the House recede from its position and accept the Senate bill. The resolution also included a provision placing barbed wire, sugar, coal and iron ore on the free list by a series of separate bills to be presented at once in the House.

Bourke Cockran, of New York, then took the floor in opposition to the resolution. Mr. Cockran contended that he, as yet, had no information which would lead him to believe that the House bill could not be adopted. Turning toward Mr. Wilson he challenged the gentleman to give the names of the four Senators who stood in the way of an agreement. He did this twice, but Mr. Wilson remained silent.

A vote on ordering the previous question on Mr. Crisp's resolution was then taken, and resulted in 102 yeas to 21 nays. After the previous question had been ordered—which was considered equivalent to the adoption of the resolution—the Louisiana members were given ten minutes to explain their position. Mr. Robertson, speaking for the delegation, said that the sugar growers had made their contracts for the current fiscal year, and that any action by Congress abolishing the bounty for the next twelve months would work a severe injury to their interests.

On the motion to accept the Senate bill the vote resulted: Ayes, 113; nays, 28. Among those voting in the negative were Messrs. Robertson, Davey, Meyer and Price, of Louisiana; Tarsney, of Missouri; Warner, Straus, Tracey, Cockran, Covert and Dunphy, of New York; Kilgore, of Texas; Dockery, of Missouri; Cooper, of Indiana, and McKaig, Rayner, Rusk and Talbot, of Maryland.

On the motion to pass separate bills placing sugar, coal, iron ore and barbed wire on the free list, there was no division. Then a resolution, offered by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, was adopted, thanking the House conferees for their fight for the House bill. Having completed the work of the caucus, the meeting was adjoined sine die.

The Bill Passes the House.

A special dispatch to the New York Herald describes the scenes in the House of Representatives while the Tariff bill was on its passage as follows:

For once during this long tariff agitation the expected has happened. The House caucus agreed upon the Senate bill, the bill was passed six hours later, and the separate bills were rushed through before adjournment putting sugar, iron ore, coal and barbed wire on the free list.

This was not accomplished without a display of managerial vigor, parliamentary skill and partisan courage astonishing even to those who participated in the proceedings.

The House wing of the Capitol was a scene of excitement from early morning, when the Democratic caucus met, to a late hour at night, when the last "pop gun" bill, amid the yells of the Democratic majority, placed sugar on the free list.

The galleries were packed with eager spectators all day, and when the hour of adjournment was reached at twenty-five minutes after 10 o'clock, p. m., few vacant seats were visible in the vast auditorium.

On the floor legislative pandemonium reigned all day. Not in years has the House of Representatives been the theatre of such continuous uproar and tumult. It was a day of cheers and jeers, of speeches and yells, roll calls and shouts of laughter and applause.

To Mr. Turner, of Georgia, fell the task of explanation and defence, and to Mr. Reed, of Maine, the leading of the assault upon the resolution giving the Tariff bill the right of way. After Mr. Turner had spoken in favor of the resolution it was passed by 176 yeas to 97 nays. The Democrats who voted against their party on this proposition were Messrs. Covert, New York; Davey, Louisiana; Gorman, Michigan; Johnson, Ohio; Meyer, Price and Robertson, Louisiana, and Warner, New York. Mr. Cockran did not vote.

Upon the announcement of the vote Chairman Wilson immediately submitted in writing the motion receding from the disagreement in the Senate amendments and concurring in them, which would pass the bill. Mr. Wilson made an explanatory speech, and was followed by Mr. Reed, who taunted the House conferees at their inability to cope with the representatives of the Senate. He said they would find that they were mere babes in the wood, and that they had been left there by their uncle in the White House. Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, defended the bill. Mr. Pence, of Colorado, gave the Populists' view of the situation, and then Messrs. Cochran, of New York, and Tarsney, of Missouri, both Democrats, denounced the Senate bill. Speaker Crisp spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Wilson briefly concluded the debate and the vote was taken, resulting in the adoption of the Senate bill by 182 yeas to 105 nays. The Democrats who voted in the negative were: Messrs Bartlett and Cockran, of New York; Davey, of Louisiana; Dunphy, of New York; Everett, of Massachusetts; Gorman, of Michigan; Hendrix, of New York; Johnson, of Ohio; Meyer and Price, of Louisiana; Tarsney, of Missouri, and Warner, of New York. Seven Populists voted for the bill, and all the Republicans were recorded against it.

This disposed of the Senate bill as far as Congress was concerned. It was already 6.30 o'clock, but the programme for the day included the passage of the four "pop gun" bills which the special order provided for, and Chairman Wilson sent up the first one, which provided for putting coal, shale and coke on the free list. It was passed by a vote of 160 to 104, and then the bill for free iron ore was taken up.

The House had filled up again on the roll call on the previous vote, and from that time on until the end of the session there was a continual hubbub on the floor. The free iron ore bill went through by a vote of 163 to 102.

The bill putting barbed wire on the free list was then passed by 187 yeas to 84 nays.

The final measure was the Sugar bill, placing all sugars on the free list. Messrs. Price and Boatner, of Louisiana, made a last plea for their State, and Mr. McMillin gave some figures as to the immense profits of the Sugar Trust, after which Chairman Wilson closed the debate briefly, and the vote was taken, resulting in 276 ayes and 11 nays—all the Republicans present voting aye. It was now after 10 o'clock, and the House adjourned without further action.

Gist of the Tariff Bill.

The new Tariff bill provides the following rates of duty upon the great staples which have been the bones of contention:

All raw sugars 40 per cent. ad valorem; sugars above No. 16 (refined), one-eighth per cent. additional; sugars produced in bounty paying countries, one-tenth per cent. additional to these rates. Hawaiian sugar is still free under the reciprocity treaty.

Iron ore, 40 cents per ton; pigs, $4 per ton or steel rails, 7-20 of one cent per pound. Lead ore and dross iron, ¾ of one cent per pound, and silver-lead bearing ore the same duty on the lead contained therein.

Tobacco for wrappers, $1.50 per pound unstemmed; $2.25 stemmed. Cigars and cigarettes, $4 per pound, and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Coal, bituminous and large slack, 15 cents per ton. Precious stones, cut and unset, 25 per cent. ad valorem; set, 30 per cent.; uncut, 10 per cent.; glaziers' and miners' diamonds, free.

Logs and sawed lumber and timber (save tropical woods) and wool are free.

Tin plate, 1 1-15 cents per pound after October 1.

Marble, rough, 50 cents; dressed, 85 cents per cubic foot.

White and red lead, 1½ cents per pound.

Under the internal revenue sections of the bill playing cards are taxed 2 cents a pack; an income tax of 2 per cent. on incomes above $4000 is provided for; also a tax on corporations of 2 per cent.

Whisky is taxed at $1.10 per gallon, and the bonded period is fixed at eight years.

The income tax provisions of the bill are as follows:

"That from and after the first day of January, 1895, and until the first day of January, 1900, there shall be assessed, levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income received in the preceding calendar year, by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of two per centum on the amount so derived over and above four thousand dollars, and a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income from all property owned and of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States.

"And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said tax."

CHINESE TREATY RATIFIED.

Senate's Vote of Ratification—Main Provisions of the Treaty.

The Chinese treaty has been ratified by the United States Senate. The vote by which treaty was ratified was 47 to 20, the Northwestern Senators generally voting against the treaty. Senators Lodge and Hoar, of Massachusetts, also voted against ratification.

The treaty provides that for a period of ten years the coming, except under conditions specified, of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be absolutely prohibited. This does not apply to the return of any registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property here of the value of $1000 or debts of like amount due him and pending settlement. Every such laborer is required before leaving the United States to deposit with the Collector a full description in writing of his family property, etc. The right to return must be exercised within one year from date of leaving, but the right to return may be extended, for good cause, for one year.

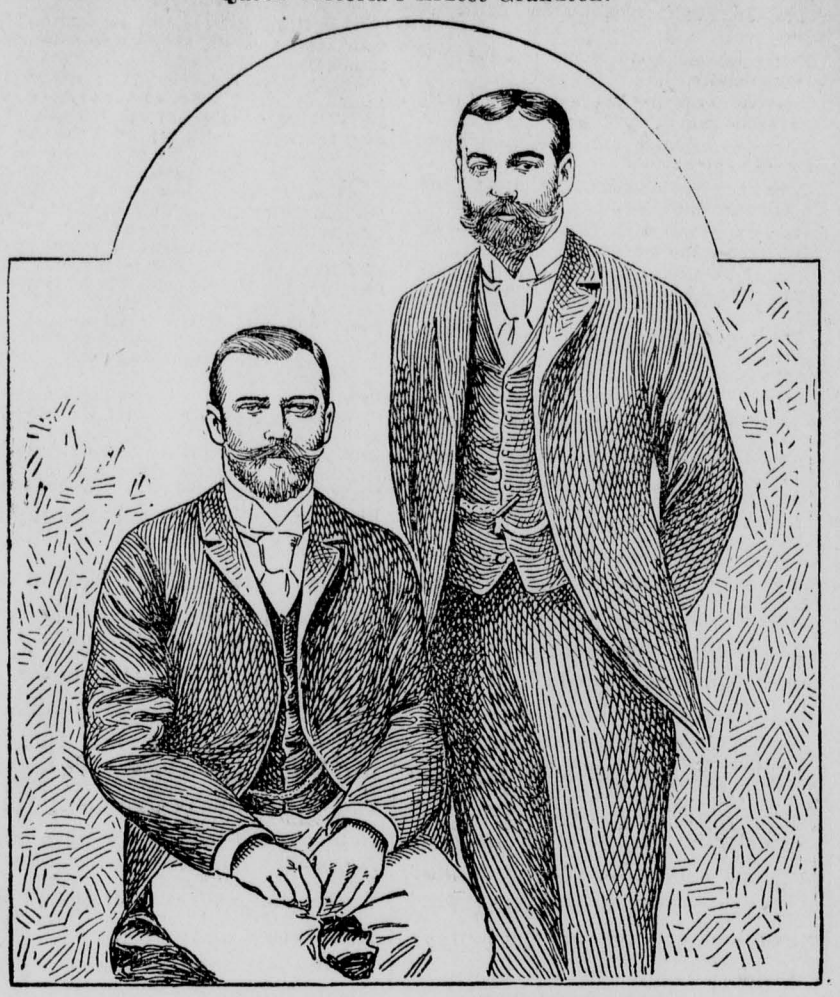
This treaty does not affect the right now enjoyed by certain designated Chinese subjects (who are not laborers) to travel or to come to the United States or reside therein.

Chinese laborers have the privilege of transit through the United States. The United States recognizes the right of the Chinese Government to enforce registry regulations similar to those of the United States against all American laborers, skilled or unskilled, in China, whether residing within or without the treaty ports.

The United States also agrees to furnish the Chinese Government an annual report of all its citizens, including missionaries, who are in China.

TWO FUTURE EMPERORS.

Czarevitch of Russia, the Czar's Eldest Son, and Prince George of Wales, Queen Victoria's Eldest Grandson.



CZAREVITCH. PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

LATER NEWS.

Bank Examiner William Miller committed suicide at Altoona, Penn., after two weeks' labor on the accounts of a suspended bank.

President Cleveland arrived safely at Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

The dynamite gun tests were continued with satisfactory results at Sandy Hook, N. J.

Alix trotted three heats at Terre Haute, Ind., at an average of 2.05⅝, doing the last heat in 2.05¼, which is a new world's record.

An Appropriation Committee statement shows that nearly $29,000,000 reduction in Government expenses has been made by the present Congress.

A fight occurred recently between John Merritt, the American superintendent, his assistants and about fifty Mexican miners at the Anita Mine, in the Florencia District, Mexico. Merritt and three Mexicans were killed.

A Japanese cruiser of the first-class has been sunk by the Chinese warship Tsi-Yuen; at the battle of Yashen Korean troops fought on the Japanese side.

A force sent by the Boers against the marauding Kaffirs in the Transvaal, South Africa, has been defeated.

The passage of the Tariff bill by the House and the declaration of the usual dividend on Burlington and Quincy led to increased activity at the Stock Exchange, New York City. A material advance in prices ensued. The banks gained $803,800 in surplus reserve.

The clipper ship General Knox, of Thomaston, Me., partly laden with oil, was burned up at her dock, New York City. Loss about $100,000.

Thomas Hewitt, of Kearny, N. J., in a fit of insanity, inflicted frightful knife wounds upon his wife and the latter's brother, Frederick Purcell, and plunged through a window and died of a fractured skull.

Big gold discoveries are reported in New Mexico.

Another South Carolina Judge declared Tillman's Dispensary act unconstitutional.

The Treasury Department mailed to customs officers copies of the new Tariff bill, in order that they may be able to properly assess duties when the new bill becomes a law. The first copies were sent to far Western points, and places in the East will be supplied shortly.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the dismissal of 184 clerks in the Census Bureau, partly on account of the completion of the work upon which they were engaged, and also because of the condition of the funds under the control of the Superintendent of Census.

A persistent spread of cholera in several districts of East Prussia was reported. Cholerine is raging in Paris.

POTATO CROP FAILING.

Some Advance in Price on Account of the Drought.

Recent reports from the Department of Agriculture at Washington show that there has been a very heavy decline in the potato crop this season. For the month of July the estimated decline or depreciation in the crop was eighteen per cent.

This is an uncommonly heavy decline; in fact it is the greatest ever recorded in a single month. The chief cause of this falling off is the prolonged and widespread drought under which the country has suffered this season.

On account of this depreciation it is probable that the price of potatoes will be considerably advanced. Already the scarcity has been felt, and wholesale dealers have raised the price to $2.75 a barrel.

This is $1.25 more, or nearly double the opening price for the early native crop report, which sold for $1.50 a barrel. Those who buy potatoes at retail must pay from $3 to $3.50 a barrel for them.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

St. Louis has a Taxpayers' League.

Chinese are deserting South Australia.

Italy will ship 2000 anarchists to Africa.

Artificial granite is made in California.

Australian Members of Parliament get $4 a day.

Chicago is suffering an epidemic of bicycle thievery.

Bull worms are destroying cotton in parts of Texas.

In California the honey prospects for 1894 are not bright.

Great Britain has declared neutrality in the Korean war.

Pennsylvania has $200,000,000 invested in iron and steel mills.

Discovery of rich gold mines near Mosca, Cal., caused a great stampede in the vicinity.

During the last twelve months there have been 456 fires in London caused by paraffine lamps.

Salt Lake (Utah) dealers were fined $50 for purchasing fish that were captured with a spear.

France and the Congo State have at last settled their quarrel. France gets another slice of territory.

Flight of Deputy County Auditor G. N. Hinckley, of Moscow, Idaho, reveals a $25,000 defalcation.

The total value of the mineral production of Canada in 1893 was $19,250,000, a quarter of a million less than that for 1892.

Removal of the battle flags of Iowa from the arsenal to the State capitol was made the occasion for a great demonstration.

Judge Kimborough adjourned his court at Cynthiana, Ky., the other day in order to allow the lawyers to attend the circus.

Eight aged men were pallbearers at the funeral of Judge Hughes, of Richmond, Mo. Their combined ages amounted to 597 years.

Major Charles Worth, of the regular army, will be court-martialed at Omaha, Neb., for compelling a private to labor on Sunday.

The descendants of David Crockett, who are very numerous in several Southern States, will hold a reunion soon at Humboldt, Tenn.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has 2,500,000 members, owns over 24,000 churches and 10,000 parsonages, worth in the aggregate $125,000,000.

Calhoun County, Illinois, is cut off from the world, as the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers are so low boats cannot reach it, and it has no railroads.

The use of rails 100 feet long has passed the experimental stage. Operating officials unite in claiming they are a decided improvement over the shorter size.

Frau Sattler, of Stuttgart, who died recently, aged ninety years, was considered the oldest vegetarian in Germany. She had not tasted meat for forty-six years.

Tromso, in Norway, has just celebrated its 1000th anniversary. In that time it has grown from sixty people to 6000. The inhabitants are chiefly devoted to fishing.

An English curio hunter who was anxious to secure the carriage in which Carnot was riding when Caserio stabbed him, offered the town council of Lyons $10,000 for it, but the offer was refused.

The biggest lead mine ever struck in Iowa has been discovered by Jones, Goldthorpe & Co., in a claim once abandoned on account of water. It contains caves full of lead ore, yielding 50,000 pounds daily.

UNCLE SAM PROSECUTES.

Proprietors of the Atha and Illingworth Works Arrested.

The United States Government is proceeding against the members of the great steel manufacturing firm known as the Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Company, of Newark, N. J.

The charge is conspiracy to defraud the Government by furnishing castings for the Navy Department that contained blowholes which were plugged.

President John Illingworth and Secretary Abram C. Denman, of the big steel company, were arrested and released on their own recognizances in the sum of $1000 for appearance before United States Commissioner Romaine in Jersey City.

The charges are very similar to those against the Carnegie Steel Company in the manufacture of armor plate, which were investigated by a Congressional committee at Pittsburg.

The report of the New York City comptroller shows that there are 15,000 salaried employes on the lists, and that the total expenditures of the city government were $89,000,000 for the year.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The preparation of canvas for painters is a lucrative trade.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidney, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

The Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey or Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

Is the only remedy in the world that cures croup in half an hour. No opium. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Weak and Weary

Overcome by the heat or extraordinary exertion, the physical system, like a machine, needs to be renovated and repaired. The blood needs to be purified and invigorated

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and the nerves and muscles strengthened by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite, removes that tired feeling and gives sweet, sound, refreshing sleep.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permaneat cure.

A CURE FOR ALL

Summer Complaints,

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA,

CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

Farmers Make Your Own **Paint!**

IMPROVE YOUR PROPERTY and avoid paying extravagant profits to Trusts and Monopolies.

You can make it from **10 to 20 cents a gallon** principally out of materials now useless to you.

No trouble to manufacture. No delay. Enormous saving. **Guaranteed** as durable as any **PAINT** in the world. The U. S. Government has been using this **PAINT** on its war-ships for 6 years.

The colors are White, Straw, Buff, Gray, Drab, Red, Salmon, Light Brown, Dark Brown, Stone Slate, etc.

Will mail you formulas, with full directions for any three colors, for **$1**—any one color for **50c.**

The **PAINT** is no experiment; it has been made and sold, under various brands, for years. This is your chance to avail yourself of the formulas, and paint your houses at one-tenth the usual cost. We are incorporated under the laws of Md. Can give the most trustworthy references, and mean just what we say. **THE FARMERS' SPECIALTY CO.**, 417 Law Building, BALTIMORE, MD.

B. BRENT DOWNS, Secretary.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal **Chewing Gum**

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

INCOME TAX FEATURES.

PROVISIONS OF THIS PART OF THE TARIFF BILL.

Two Per Cent. Tax on All Incomes Exceeding $4000 — Who Will Have to Pay and Who Will Be Exempt—Special Exemption for Farmers—The Corporation Tax.

As explained by the New York Herald, the income tax addition to the new Tariff bill provides that from and after January 1, 1895, and until January 1, 1900, every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person not a citizen residing in the United States, who has an income in excess of $4000 per year, shall pay a tax of two per cent. on all his income in excess of $4000. All those who have incomes of not more than $4000 will escape this taxation, unless part of all the incomes are derived from investments in the stocks of corporations from the dividends of which the tax will be deducted before they are paid. The taxed class will consist of all those whose incomes are more than $4000, with few exceptions, which will be noted.

In some quarters there is some question as to what is meant by the $4000 exemption; the idea prevails that a man with an income of more than $4000 would be taxed on his total income. This is not a fact. It is only the excess of $4000 that will be taxed. For instance, a man having an income of $5000 will not pay tax upon the whole $5000, but only upon the $1000 in excess of $4000. The only persons who are exempted from the payment of this tax are the officers of States, counties and municipalities, the salaries which they receive not being included in estimating their incomes for the purpose of taxation. The Governor of the State of New York, who receives a salary of $10,000 and who resides in a mansion provided by the State, will not be taxed a cent on his salary, but the bank cashier or business man, whose income is in excess of $4000 a year and who must provide his own home, will pay two per cent. of all his income more than $4000 into the Treasury of the United States.

The directions in the bill for estimating individual incomes are very minute, and are made to cover the incomes from every conceivable source, except the interest on bonds of the United States, the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issuance exempt from all Federal taxation. There is one exemption which relieves the farmer from including in his income the value of his farm products consumed by his family.

In estimating incomes, all personal property, acquired by gift or inheritance, is to be included, as are the profits realized within the year from sales of real estate, purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which the income is estimated. In estimating incomes, the net expenses of carrying on any business or profession are to be deducted. These expenses are to include interest, taxes, losses of all kinds, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and bad debts, but no deduction is to be made on account of permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of property.

As the two per cent. tax levied on the incomes of corporations is to be paid by the corporations, in estimating individual incomes all receipts from such sources are to be deducted.

While no one having an income of less than $4000 will be taxed, the law will compel every person having an income of more than $3500 to make a return of his income to the Collector of Internal Revenue in his district, and if any person having a taxable income neglects or refuses to make a return for such income, or makes a wilfully fraudulent return, the Collector of Internal Revenue for his district is to make out a return according to the best information he can obtain by the examination of such person, or from any other evidence, and add fifty per cent. as a penalty to the amount he thinks to be due.

In the bill as it passed the House the internal revenue collectors had power to examine private books and accounts, but that feature was stricken out in the Senate. The taxes on incomes are to be payable on or before July 1 of each year for the calendar year preceding, with a penalty of five per cent. and interest at the rate of one per cent. per month upon such tax for failure to pay on the date prescribed. The provisions in regard to the taxations of the profits or incomes of corporations are very lengthy and complicated. The provisions as to exemptions and as to methods of making returns are as nearly as possible the same as those relating to the incomes of individuals.

The bill exempts the incomes of States, counties, municipalities: of organizations conducted solely for charitable, religious or educational purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident and other benefits to their members; of funds and securities held by trustees for charitable, religious or educational purposes, or building and loan associations which make loans to their stockholders only; of savings banks and institutions which have no shareholders or members except depositors, and no capital except deposits, which do not receive deposits to an aggregate of more than $1000 in one year from the same depositor, which do not allow an accumulation of deposits by any one depositor exceeding $10,000, and which divide ratable to deposits all the net earnings, and which do not possess a surplus exceeding ten per cent. of their aggregate deposits.

CASERIO GUILLOTINED.

President Carnot's Murderer Pays the Penalty of His Crime at Lyons.

Santo Caserio, the murderer of President Carnot, was guillotined at 5 o'clock a. m., at Lyons, France.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock the condemned man was led from his cell to the guillotine. His arms were firmly bound behind him. When the attendants seized him to lay him under the knife he struggled fiercely to free himself. At 4.55 o'clock all was ready. Caserio shouted "Courage comrades!" "Long live anarchy!" The knife fell at 5 o'clock precisely and Caserio's head dropped into the basket.

The scene of the execution is about fifty metres from the prison. Three hours before the time set for the execution a detachment of troops, comprising a battalion of the Ninety-eighth Regiment of Infantry and two squadrons of the Seventh Cuirassiers, took possession of the ground. They were reinforced later by gendarmes and policemen. Deibler, the executioner, arrived at 3 o'clock, bringing with him the guillotine. The van conveying the guillotine was escorted by gendarmes on horseback. The operation of erecting the machine occupied about an hour.

There was a heavy shower during the night, which had the effect of driving away nearly all those who gathered only to witness the execution.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

NEW YORK split even on the Baltimore series.

KEEFE is doing good work as a National League umpire.

JUST 108 of the first 546 games played were won by one run.

LOUISVILLE seldom hits a left-handed pitcher with any success.

LYONS has signed with the St. Louis Club. He will play third base.

GRIFFIN, of Brooklyn, has just made his third error of the season.

THE Providence Club appears to have pretty plain sailing at the top in the Eastern League.

BUT few outfielders in the League manage to get over as much ground as Lange, of the Chicagos.

PITCHER FISCHER, late of Cleveland, and Outfielder Hogan, of the Pennsylvania State League, have been signed by Cincinnatti.

HOGAN, the loudly praised centerfielder of the Pennsylvania League, made a very creditable debut with the Cincinnati Club.

NEW YORK is ninth in club batting and tied for seventh place in fielding with Louisville and Brooklyn, and yet is in third place.

DAHLEN, of the Chicago team, after making a hit in his last forty-two games, failed in his forty-third, even though his club made eighteen hits.

WHEN Brodie, of the Baltimores, had played in eighty-three games he had struck out but four times and got his base but nine times on balls.

EHRET, of Pittsburg, has been wonderfully successful against the Clevelands this year, having won all the games he has pitched against them—seven.

BUFFALO is ambitious to become a member of the National League and is casting its eyes toward Cleveland. It would be a much better city for the League than Washington.

THE pitchers of the St. Louis team are not noted for base stealing. Breitenstein and Hawley have only one each to their credit, while Arthur Clarkson has yet to steal his first base.

WILMOT, of Chicago, has made the record of the season, with eight stolen bases in two successive games. He is only one stolen base behind Hamilton, of Philadelphia, who leads the League.

ANSON, of Chicago, is playing the great game of his life. In seventy-three games he made but six errors and had forty-three assists. His fielding average at this time was 991 and his batting .382. He did not make an error in twenty-eight games.

SENATOR HILL'S sole recreation is attending a ball game. He used to play ball years ago, and his former partner, John Stanchfield, was pitcher on the Amherst nine while in college, and later of the best amateur team Elmira, N. Y., ever had.

ALBERT SWAN, the pitcher of the Hamilton A. C., of Brooklyn, met with a peculiar mishap at Newark, N. J. While practicing for a game with the Harrison A. C. his right arm fell limp at his side and he felt a sharp twinge of pain. An examination showed that his arm had been broken. The game was not played.

ACCORDING to President Young about forty protests have been received from League clubs this season, only two of which have been upheld. Protests based on errors of judgment on the part of an umpire get but little attention. It is only those based on a misconstruction of the playing rules that receive consideration.

ALL of the League teams except the Louisvilles and the Washingtons have won the majority of games played on their respective home grounds. The St Louis have won and lost an equal number of games played at home. Only the Bostons, New Yorks and Clevelands have won the majority of games played away from home.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	61	33	.649	Brooklyn	49	47	.510
Boston	62	34	.646	Chicago	46	51	.474
New York	59	38	.608	Cincinnati	43	52	.453
Cleveland	53	41	.564	St. Louis	41	58	.414
Philadel.	50	42	.543	Louisville	32	65	.330
Pittsburg	50	47	.515	Wash'ng'n.	39	68	.306

RESCUED FROM THE ICE.

All the Members of the Wellman Exploring Party Safe.

Walter Wellman and his companions, with the crew of the wrecked steamer Ragnvald Jarl, arrived at Tromsoe, Norway, from Spitzbergen on board the fishing yacht Berntine.

Wellman says the expedition had almost reached the eighty-first parallel of latitude when forced to turn back on May 12th. The weather had suddenly become intensely severe, and northward from the Seven Isles broken ice made progress impossible. The expedition then traversed the coast of Northeast Land, most of which was explored. Professor O. B. French surveyed much of the coast, adding to the map Capes Gresham, Whitney, Armour and Scott, and Walsh Island.

Wellman and seven others started on July 1, with an aluminum boat, to force a way northward over the ice-pack. After a severe struggle they were compelled to return. They started on July 4 to return to Walden Island. In crossing Dove Bay they often had to wade through water up to their waists. Many other hardships were suffered. The aluminum boat rendered excellent service, resisting pressure which certainly would have destroyed ordinary boats. Alms, one of the party, broke his leg and had to be carried to Walden Island, where they arrived on July 22.

The Walden and Seven Isles were still hemmed in with ice. After waiting two weeks it was decided on August 4 to push southward. It was risky work, but all succeeded in reaching Low Island safely. On August 6 the Berntine was sighted. They sailed on August 7, calling at Dane's Isle for Oyen and Heyerdahl and the provisions.

Wellman declares that he will make another attempt in 1896 to reach the Pole by the Spitzbergen route.

BURIED UNDER A ROCK.

Four Men Killed While Blasting for a Flume in Wyoming.

A terrible accident, resulting in the death of four men and the serious injury of two others, occurred at the McShane Tie camp, in Granite Canon, on Tongue River, thirty-five miles northwest of Sheridan, Wyo. A force of men were at work on the Tongue River getting out ties for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad extension to Montana. A flume was being constructed in the bend of the river and a blast of 200 pounds of giant powder was exploded. After the smoke had cleared away a number of workmen were removing the rock and dirt that had been loosened by the explosion, when, without warning, a huge pile of rock fell from the overhanging cliff, burying four men beneath it. The dead are: F. P. Gallagher, N. F. Watts, William Angrove and John Hendrickson.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

175TH DAY.—In executive session the Chinese treaty was ratified by a vote of 47 yeas to 20 nays.

176TH DAY.—The four free-material bills passed by the House were read once, and Mr. Hill gave notice of an amendment to each providing for the repeal of the income tax.——Senate bill to promote Commodore Louis C. Sartoris, retired, to be Rear Admiral on the retired list, and a House bill authorizing Soldiers' Home managers to extend outdoor relief to veterans were passed.

177TH DAY.—The conference report on the Deficiency bill was agreed to, the only matter still left in dispute being the amendment of the Senate appropriating $1,809,539 to pay the decree of the Court of Claims in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. A further conference was ordered.——The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, with agreement on all points, was presented. Inquiry was made as to the Senate amendment appropriating $105,000 for the families of the twenty-one Government employes killed in the Ford's Theatre disaster. After debate the report was agreed to.——The House joint resolution providing for the extension of the appropriations till August 24th was taken up, amended by fixing the time to August 20th, and passed.——The rest of the day was devoted to debate on the Free Sugar bill; a letter from Secretary Carlisle was read, saying it would produce a deficit of $30,000,000; Messrs. Vest and Vilas made the principal speeches.

178TH DAY.—The Senate passed the bill for the exclusion and deportation of alien Anarchists.——The Senate disposed of the four House bills to place on the free list sugar, coal, iron ore, and barbed wire, by referring each of them to the Finance Committee by votes of nearly 2 to 1.——Mr. Gorman warned the Civil Service Commission that it must be respectful in its communications to the Senate.——Mr. Kyle tried to close the Senate restaurant bar during recess.

179TH DAY.—The Senate adopted the Murphy resolution that further tariff legislation at this session is impracticable.

The House.

198TH DAY.—By a vote of 182 yeas to 105 nays the House passed the Tariff bill with the Senate amendments, and it was then sent to the President.

199TH DAY.—A bill to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more perfectly carry out the purposes of the act of March 3, 1891, providing for the inspection of live stock and meats that are the subjects of inter-State commerce, was passed.——A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge over Newark Bay by Hudson and Union Counties, N. J.——A bill providing that all contracts hereafter executed for the payment of any sum of money, whether in gold, silver, or coin, may be discharged by any money which is by law a legal tender for the payment of debts when the contract matures, was discussed for a time without action.——The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, of an agreement on all items, was agreed to. The report on the General Deficiency bill gave rise to a discussion of the item appropriating $1,800,000 to pay the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for the transportation of troops, mails and merchandise, under a judgment of the Supreme Court, which was not concluded when the House adjourned.

200TH DAY.—A bill curing a minor defect in the new Tariff bill was passed.——A lively debate was had over the Southern Pacific appropriation.

201ST DAY.—Mr. Harris's motion to appoint Mr. White to the vacant place on the Finance Committee was put over after a spirited debate.——Mr. Murphy offered a resolution that there shall be no more tariff legislation this session.

THE LABOR WORLD.

LYNN (Mass.) has a "labor church."

GERMANY has 10,349 union bricklayers.

LONDON has 15,000 licensed cab drivers.

OAKLAND (Cal.) newsboys have a union.

LOUISVILLE has a terpsichorean union.

IRONWOOD (Mich.) miners lost their strike.

BATIMORE machinists talk of co-operation.

WASHINGTON State is importing colored coal miners.

AMALGAMATED carpenters have $364,000 in their treasury.

BROTHERHOOD carpenters meet at Indianapolis September 7.

AN Aspen (Col.) man shot his employer for not paying wages.

A UNION of egg candlers, handlers and testers was organized.

WORK is difficult to be obtained in the harness making industry.

LOUISVILLE barbers will test the constitutionality of the Sunday closing law.

THE Mayor of St. Louis welcomed the fourth annual plumbers' convention.

ONE of the biggest firms employing Michigan convicts has decided to abandon the practice.

MINOCK (Ill.) miners get seventy-five cents per ton for summer and 82½ cents for winter work.

PITTSBURG officials of the United Mine Workers hint that another national coal strike will be ordered.

ON the ruins of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association members of the Railway Yardmen's Union are striving to build up a national organization.

THE packing house men of Kansas City, Mo., are forming a labor organization on lines similar to those on which the American Railway Union was formed.

DR. J. S. HALDANE, of London, has invented an apparatus enabling a miner to live from one to three hours in fire damp. It is a steel case using compressed air.

STRIKING street-car employes at Youngstown, Ohio, have secured hacks and are carrying passengers on the streets covered by the street cars at the latter's rate of fare.

FIGURES compiled by railway officials show that more than 7000 railroad employes who quit work in Chicago during the recent strike are still idle, their places having been filled by new men, many of whom were brought from other cities.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY railway employes struck for higher wages on account of the great rise in temperature in the city of Odessa. The Russian railways being controlled by the State, all that was necessary to end the strike was for the City Governor to call upon the police and drive the strikers back to work.

AN agitation is progressing at present among the furniture-workers, cabinet-makers and carpenters, whose object is to amalgamate all wood-workers of this country into one international organization, to comprise the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, International Furniture-Workers' Union, International Machine Wood-Workers' Union and the National and International Piano-Makers' Unions.

IT is estimated that the new Union Depot in St. Louis, when completed, will have cost between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000, and that it will pay ten per cent. a year to its owners.

IF THERE are any housekeepers not using ROYAL BAKING POWDER, its great qualities warrant them in making a trial of it.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER takes the place of soda and cream of tartar, is more convenient, more economical, and makes the biscuit, cake, pudding and dumpling lighter, sweeter, more delicious and wholesome.

Those who take pride in making the finest food say that it is quite indispensable therefor.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Poisoned by Fly Bites.

There are a number sick here, the result of fly bites. One doctor has four cases, and there are other cases, some of them very bad and dangerous. A hackman, while driving a tack in his parlor carpet, hit his hand, taking off a bit of the skin. Soon after a fly lighted on the exposed spot. He brushed it off, but soon found that he was growing sick and went to a doctor. In the meanwhile the hand was badly swollen, and the swelling soon extended to the arm, and from there to the shoulder. The bite of the fly this season seems to be uncommonly poisonous. Commonly, the parties suffering from bites grow faint, and the spot where the fly injected the poison swells rapidly.—Portland (Me.) Press.

A Prime Minister's Dairy Herds.

Lord Rosebery, the Premier of Great Britain, maintains two dairy herds on his home farm at Mentmore. One of the herds consists largely of Kerry cows, whose milk is reserved for home consumption. The other herd, of half-breed short-horn cows, is kept to supply milk to Lord Rosebery's depot in London. A constant supply of pure water, from a well 200 feet deep, is kept flowing in the cow sheds, and the milk is despatched in sealed cans to London, where it is delivered to customers twice a day.—American Agriculturist.

French Sahara Troops.

A body of "Sahara troops" is to be raised be France for service in her arid African possessions, where the heat is fatal to French soldiers. They are to consist mainly of natives of those regions, but the officers will be Frenchmen.—San Francisco Chronicle.

It is estimated that capital and labor would lose $3,000,000 a day were all railroads in this country blockaded by a strike or boycott.

PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE

OR MONEY IS REFUNDED.

Disease follows a run-down system with the liver inactive and the blood disordered. Pimples, Boils, Sores, Carbuncles, Ulcers, and like manifestations of impure blood, should be driven out of the system with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

MRS. KUHN.

Mrs. KUHN, of 618 E. 16th Street, *New York City*, writes as follows: "It pleases me to state that I had a running sore upon my neck, and had it operated upon three times, and still it was not cured. I was also run down very much. There was a decided change after using 'Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,' I took a few bottles and was soon cured. Later my husband had a lump behind his ear; he tried your medicine, and one bottle cured him. I shall always recommend your medicines.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

"Good Wives Grow Fair in the Light of Their Works," Especially if They Use

SAPOLIO

ENGINES AND BOILERS

For all purposes requiring power. Automatic, Corliss & Compound Engines. Horizontal & Vertical Boilers. Complete Steam Plants.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Elmira N. Y.

N. Y. Office, 41 Dey St.

EPILEPTIC, PARALYTIC and NERVINE INSTITUTE,

667 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

(Near Washington St.)

For the treatment of epilepsy, paralysis, brain and nervous diseases in all their forms. The only paralytic institute in the United States. Consultation free. Patients boarded, nursed and cared for. Office treatment if desired. Institute open daily. Send for circulars.

FAT FOLKS reduced 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainley, Supply, Ark., says: "I lost 60 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. Hall & Co., B. S., Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION

NYNU—34

1000 Stickers, your name and address, only 10c. THE HERALD, No. 146A, Lum St., Phila., Pa.

$1000 in money; besides other valuable premiums to good guessers. Baseball Rooters, catch on. See offer in HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE. Price, 25 cents. Sample Magazine can be seen and full particulars obtained at this office. All Newsdealers, or 53 East 10th Street, New York City.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THE HUNTINGDON JAIL has been extensively ventilated through the columns of a Philadelphia daily during the past week. Perhaps the ventilation will have the effect of giving us a new jail sometime, from which prisoners cannot go at their own volition. There were three escapes from the Huntingdon jail last week.

THE congressional conference for this district will be held at Lewistown, Friday, September 7th. It will be merely a formal meeting, as Hon. Thad. M. Mahon, the present member, has no opposition. The conferees from this county are H. E. Butz, Esq., George G. Hutchinson, A. S. Welch, R. A. Laird and John W. Mattern.

MAPLETON, LONG ISLAND, has been troubled with a ghost for some time and the New York *Sun* has been giving glowing descriptions of how the inhabitants have been terrorized by the ghost. An investigation discloses the fact that the ghost was none other than a white pig. Thus do the stories vanish. Superstition will not bear investigation.

A RULING recently made in the Dauphin county courts ought to be made applicable to other counties in the state. The county commissioners of Dauphin county refused to pay the coroner for holding an inquest on the body of a woman who dropped dead in the city of Harrisburg. The coroner appealed to Judge Simonton, who in an opinion on the subject sustained the commissioners and denied the position of the coroner that it was his duty to hold an inquest on the body of every person who died suddenly.

THE RIGHT to worship according to the views of one's own conscience is a foundation stone of this republic and should not be abridged. This is true whether the worshipper be Jew or Gentile, Greek or Barbarian, Protestant, Catholic, Buddhist or Mohammedan, white or colored, and the person who disturbs or persecutes a body of worshippers has the same spirit in him as had the infamous Nero. The colored folks missionary campmeetings held in various parts of this and adjoining counties do not meet our views of worship but if they be honest in their efforts it is nobody's business and the person or persons who molest them by boisterous conduct or persecute them by throwing stones into the congregation would do the same things to a body of worshippers in a church if they thought they could do it without prosecution. The act is wrong and unworthy of one who claims to be civilized.

MOUNT UNION.

Campmeeting is proving quite an attraction for many of our people.

Stanley Clinger, wife and child, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., visited friends in town last week.

The Clover Club, of this place, gave an entertainment at Newton Hamilton on Thursday evening last.

H. C. Kieferle, of Port Royal, connected with the Port Royal *Times*, was a visitor in town over Sunday.

A copious rain fell on Sunday just in time to prevent a large number of people from going to camp on the evening train.

Miss Charlotte Etnier, who has spent considerable time lately in Philadelphia, is at home spending a well earned vacation.

Welch Bros'. show gave two exhibitions to a fair-sized audience in this place on Saturday afternoon and evening last.

A number of the employees of the chair factory have been laid off for some time on account of the breaking of the cylinders.

John W. Pincin is recovering from an attack of indisposition, incident to old age, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. Simons, in this place.

The following are some of our people who are tenting on the camp grounds: Geo. C. Borst, Albert Anderson, R. A. DeFrehn, Geo. Schmittle, Chas. Stratford and James McBarney.

T. H. Adams, of this place, was made the choice for congress of the Huntingdon county democracy at their county convention held last week.

Jas. E. Fields, Rev. Wm. Brill, Augustus DeFrehn, Postmaster Chas. E. Hart and Master Harry Fields viewed the sights at Gettysborg last week.

The Newton Hamilton base ball club was again defeated by the home team on the lower grounds on Monday evening last in a seven inning game by a score of 30 to 7.

Capt. W. C. Gayton, who has lately passed through a long spell of sickness, has so far recovered as to be able to walk around and greet his many friends who are gratified at his recovery.

Chas. F. Robinson, of Philadelphia, S. Grotz Marshall, of Media, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. L. Fields, of Harrisburg, are some of those well known to most of our people, who were among us on Sunday.

The board of school directors of this place, after 45 or 50 fruitless ballots, to select a teacher for school No. 4, have concluded to ask the court to relieve them of further duties and appoint a board who can make the appointment. The standoff is the result of venom and rottiness that used to be tolerated but don't go now. The merits of the score, when made known fully in court will show up some of our highly respected and intelligent citizens, who pose as reformers, with their masks off.

TROUGH CREEK.

A. P. W. Johnston, of Harrisburg, spent Sunday among friends in the valley.

N. Q. Wright and family took a drive over to A. T. Coder's Saturday evening.

Mrs. A. W. Wright is confined to her bed principally from nervous prostration, and at this writing is but little improved.

Miss Maud O. Wright has had a number of Job's comforters of late. If the old saying be true that every one is worth five dollars, she ought to be very much improved in health when she gets through with them.

We were favored with a fine shower on Sunday afternoon which revived vegetation very much and greatly pleased the thankful and considerate and made the grumblers feel somewhat comfortable for a while.

Your correspondent having been a sufferer from rheumatism for years was just curious enough to try the "curious cure for rheumatism" published in the ITEM about a year ago, and is happy to say to the readers of the ITEM and the rest of mankind that in a short time the disease left and has not returned.

I am glad to see that the democratic convention of our county paid a deserved compliment to W. W. Greenland, candidate for secretary of internal affairs. Walter is a Trough Creek boy who by his patriotism and bravery has won honorable positions in military ranks and is a gentleman in every sense. He should and certainly will receive a creditable vote from his native county.

MILL CREEK.

Percy Devor, of Philadelphia, is visiting friends in our town.

Miss Alda Parker, of Mapleton, was a Sunday visitor in our town.

Miss Ina Lytle, of Williamsburg, is the guest of Mill Creek friends.

There are no tenters from this place at Newton Hamilton camp this year.

Miss Margaret Bence, of Three Springs, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. D. Colobine.

J. Harvey Tate will be the pedagogic head of the Lone Star school during the coming session.

The hotel was filled to its utmost capacity on Sunday by people who came to attend "Darkey" campmeeting.

The town schools will commence on the tenth proximo. The remaining schools of the township will open on the 17th.

An attempt was made to burglarize I. N. Foust's store on Sunday night. The burglar alarm was sounded and the thieves scared away.

We were misinformed last week as to the person who will teach the Concord school. A Mr. Wilson is to be teacher instead of Mr. Huey, as we then stated.

While riding down an inclined plane on a sand truck last Friday Michael Geissinger fell off and was run over by one wheel. "Bud" was badly bruised and scratched up, but at present writing is improving.

PLANK CABIN VALLEY.

Vegetation is recovering from the effects of the severe hail storm of August 1st.

The early potatoes are a failure. The late ones promise a fair crop if nothing happens them later on.

The corn, although pinched with the drought and cut with hail, since the refreshing showers came, is making some improvement, yet it cannot make a full crop.

The phosphate agents are busy getting in their work and the farmers are plowing and getting the soil in readiness for the reception of the seed and fertilizers as well. "Co-operation," don't you see.

Miss Lilly B. McClain, who has been spending a vacation visiting relatives in this place, took her departnre on the 15th inst. for her home in Philadelphia to resume her place and work as a telegraph operator.

There seems to be a dearth of steam threshers in this neck of timber. The farmers are waiting and anxiously looking for their appearance and the shrill whistle of the iron horse. Some few became impatient and gathered up their old horse power machines, and others threaten to do likewise. Hurry up with your steamers.

Frank Martin, after an absence of fifteen years, has returned from his Nebraska home with his family to his native hills in this valley for a needed rest. He is spending the time visiting his aged mother, brothers and sisters and old acquaintances. Frank has much to say in praise of his adopted state and home.

Last Excursion of the Season, Atlantic Coast and Return, $10.

On August 23d next the Pennsylvania railroad company will run the last of its popular seashore excursions for the season. This trip is planned for the express purpose of furnishing an economical opportunity for people living in Western Pennsylvania to visit some of the principal summer resorts of the Atlantic coast. The tickets permit of a stay of nearly two weeks, and a choice of destination is allowed—Atlantic City, the most popular resort in America, Cape May, appropriately called the Queen of the Coast, Sea Isle City, the Gem of the Coast, and Ocean City, last but by no means the least attractive of the places.

Special train will leave Pittsburg on abovementioned date at 8.50 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.25 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, and reaching Philadelphia 7.20 P. M. Passengers can spend the night in Philadelphia and take any regular train of the following day for the shore.

	Rate.	Train Lvs.
Pittsburg	$10 00	8 50 A.M
Johnstown	9 25	11 05 "
Cresson	3 50	11 52 "
Altoona	8 00	12 55 P.M.
Bellwood	8 00	1 05 "
Bellefonte	8 65	10 34 A.M.
Tyrone	7 65	1 18 P.M.
Cumberland	8 50	8 30 A.M.
Bedford	8 50	9 50 "
Huntingdon	7 10	1 48 P.M.
Mt. Union	6 75	2 08 "
McVeytown	6 50	2 28 "
Lewistown Junction	6 00	2 55 "
Mifflin	5 65	3 05 "
Newport	5 00	3 36 "
Duncannon	4 60	3 53 "
Philadelphia	Ar.	7 20 "

Specimen Cases.

S.H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in health and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him. Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have purchased the following articles at constable's sale and left the same on the premises of John Spangler, of Cass township: 1 brown mare, 1 bay mare, 1 bay colt, six milch cows, three head of young cattle, 5 calves, 20 sheep, 7 head hogs, 1 brood sow and 9 pigs, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 buggy, 1 mower, hay rake, cultivator, spring tooth harrow, sled, 2 furrow plows, 2 shovel plows, set buggy harness, 2 set work harness, wind mill, 2 grain cradles, wheat, oats, rye, hay, corn in the ground, hay ladders, lot of lumber and household and kitchen furniture. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or interfere with said property.

SUSAN B. SPANGLER.

Cass Twp., July 25, 1894.

WANTED Energetic men to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not Delay.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Growers and Propagators, Rochester, N.Y.

Hard Times

NO MORE, if you go to

LYNN'S STORE,

WHERE you can get Men's full size Shirts for 25 cts. and Boys' Shirts, reinforced back and front, linen bosom, at only 39 cts.; laundried fine Shirts—finer goods—at the low price of 47 cts. These goods will speak for themselves, all they want is an inspection to convince you that they are the cheapest in the county.

As to shoes, we represent the LARGEST FACTORY in the East, and can therefore sell you Ladies' genuine Dongola Kid Shoes for 95 cents, worth $1.25. These shoes are NOT Sheep Skin as most of the so-called $1.00 shoes are but are the real Goat Skin shoes. Our special brands in Ladies' Shoes are the Beatrice at $1.65, and the Isabella at $2.00, every pair giving entire satisfaction. We are the only firm that can sell you Men's whole calf skin Shoes at the very low price of $1.50 per pair, other dress shoes at $1.30, Jersey Calf at $1.85, hand-sewed fine calf at $2.75, and the celebrated Gemsbok at $2.75. These goods shed water like a duck's back. Ask to see our spring stop roller shades at 15c to 60c.

Opposite Opera House,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Don't Fail to Go and See

The Greatest Wonder of the Nineteenth Century,

—THE GREAT—

BROOKLYN BRIDGE,

Now on exhibition in the Show Windows at the store of

THOS. S. JOHNSTON, Agt.,

7th and Washington Sts.

The Bridge

is built out of **9,763** cakes of Toilet Soap, and is the finest display ever attempted in Central Pennsylvania, manufactured by the Cincinnati Soap Co., and is of excellent quality, having the same ingredients as the finest 15 and 25c-cent Soaps, and for the purpose of thoroughly introducing it we offer it for a limited time only,

2 Cakes for 5 Cents.

After you have admired the Grand Display, don't forget the attions inside the store. An opportunity seldom offered to grasp the unprecedented Bargains now being offered in

Seasonable Dress Goods,
White Goods, Laces, Corsets,
Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

An immense stock, of excellent quality and correct styles, at prices to suit everybody.

50 doz Men's Working Shirts worth 50 cts.
25 " " Over Shirts " 50 "
38 " " Overalls " 50 "
} for **39** cents each.

23 " " Working Pants for 99 cents per pair.
Men's Cotton Socks, 3, 4 and 5 pairs for 25 cents.
3,700 yards dark and light Challies at 4 cents per yard.
4,300 yards Shirting Prints, at 4 " " "
2,900 yards best Apron Ginghams, at 5 " " "
3,700 yards Navy Blue Calicoes at 5 " " "

Our yard-wide Bleached Muslin at 6 cents and Unbleached at 5 cens per yard, are impressible.

Table Linens, Draperies, Chenille Curtains, Porteries, Table Covers, White Counterpains, &c., at prices that will be a surprise.

Our Motto: We Strive to Please. Quick Sales and Small Profits for Cash or Produce.

☞GRAIN, SEEDS and PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully Yours,

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY. | **Thos. S. Johnston, Agt.,**

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 22, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Picnic next Saturday.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evenin g

—R. C. Fields has placed on our table a double plum of mammoth proportions.

—The State Camp of the Patriotic Sons of America will be held at Erie next week.

—A number of people from Mapleton attended the campmeeting at Fairview last Sunday.

—G. H. Hooper has taken up housekeeping in S. S. Willard's house on Railroad street.

—Miss Mary Heeter visited friends and relatives in Shirleysburg and Three Springs during the past week.

—Miss Minerva Wilson, who for several weeks has been visiting her sister at Greensburg. returned home last week.

—The campmeeting under the auspices of the colored folks near Mill Creek will be continued over next Sunday.

—Miss Judy Miller on Monday showed us a curiosity in the shape of four pear tomatoes all grown together at the point.

—Charles S. Numer, a brakeman on the Pittsburg division, visited his parents and friends in this place during the past few days.

—Mrs. Grace Lightner and son, Miss Gertrude McDonald and H. L. Robley, all of Altoona, were among the Mapleton visitors during the past week.

—Elmer McCarl and family and M. L. Rex and two sons were delightfully entertained at the residence of Frank O'Connor, Mill Creek, last Sunday afternoon.

—Gibboney's woolen mill in "Big" valley was destroyed by fire Monday night. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin. Loss, $1,000; insurance not ascertained.

—A new line of Watches and Jewelry just received and will be sold at extremely low prices by the Mount Union jeweler. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Agt.,
Water Street, Mount Union, Pa.

—Arrangements are being made for the county picnic of the Patriotic Order Sons of America. We hope to be able to give our readers accurate information concerning the particulars in our next issue.

—Rev. J. Max Lantz, presiding elder of the Juniata district, Methodist Episcopal church, died at his home in Lewistown at 6.30 last night, aged about 54 years. A more extended notice will appear next week.

—A new engine has been placed in the mill at this place to replace the one that would not furnish sufficient power to run the machinery and the mill is ready for business. We hope the venture may prove a success.

—A basket picnic will be held in the grove near Joseph Grove's residence next Saturday to which all well disposed persons are cordially invited. The Mapleton cornet band has decided to furnish music for the occasion and a good time is anticipated.

—The I. O. O. F. and Daughters of Rebekah Lodges (twenty in number) of the counties of Union, Mifflin, Juniata and Snyder, will hold a reunion and picnic at Adamsburg, Snyder county, along the Sunbury & Lewistown R. R., on Saturday, September 8, 1894.

—Repair work done by the Mount Union Jeweler is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Agt.,
Water Street, Mount Union, Pa.

—Very few Mapleton people have attended the services at the Juniata Valley campmeeting. From the Altoona *Tribune* we learn that the tentholders are delighted with the results of Sunday closing. They claim to have enjoyed the most restful day they ever enjoyed on the grounds. A year hence will determine how the association has viewed it. The meetings on the grounds have been full of interest. Nearly every tent is occupied.

—The sixty-fourth anniversary of the Centre Baptist Association will be held in the Huntingdon Baptist church, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 28th and 29th. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. Chas. A. Walker, of Bellwood, the doctrinal sermon by Rev. W. H. Wilson, of Tyrone, and the circular letter prepared by Rev. W. P. Hile, of Philipsburg. For orders for excursion tickets address, with stamp enclosed, Mr. Edward Bell, Sabbath Rest, Pa.

—The sale of the late James E. McConahy real estate took place yesterday and was characterized by some spirited bidding. The properties brought considerable more than was expected but the price is still low. The purchasers and amounts paid are as follows: The farm in Union township, 41 acres, George N. Chandler, of Harrisburg, $240; the store room and dwelling house adjoinjng on Main street, George L. Smith, $810; the property on Grant Street, Mrs. Susan J. McConahy, $362; the small lot near railroad station, M. L. Rex, $14.50. Total amount of sale $1426.50.

—Fire was discovered in Lynn's Novelty Store, Huntingdon, about 1.30 o'clock Sunday morning. The fire originated in the cellar and no one was about the building or had been for several hours previous, hence the supposition that a combination of mice and matches was the cause. Mr. Lynn and his family were at campmeeting. The flames were speedily extinguished by the fire department but not before nearly the entire stock was badly damaged by water. The insurance adjusters will meet some time this week to adjust the loss after which Mr. Lynn will get shaped up for business. A man named George Spindler who was helping to remove goods fell through the sky light from the second story and sustained a number of cuts and bruises.

—The affairs of the Second National Bank of Altoona were last Friday again thrown into a chaotic condition so far as the public is concerned by the bank examiner William Miller shooting himself in the bank. It is presumed that his report of the affairs of the bank and the amount stolen by Gardner, the absconding cashier, was about ready for publication but no additional information has yet been obtained. Miller was aged about 38 years and was a reident of Mercer, Pa. On Monday Mayberry Miller, of Sandy Ridge, a clerk in the bank was arrested on a charge of making false entries in the bank's accounts. The matter has assumed a more serious phase than was at first anticipated at this distance, and now it looks as if there had been a deliberate conspiracy to wreck the bank.

Attention, Scott's Artillery.

In the last issue of the ITEM we suggested the idea of holding a reunion at Mapleton sometime in October of Scott's Artillery, a military organization that existed in Hare's Valley for many years prior to the war. The article has met with a hearty response from a number of members of that organization. We want to hear from more of them and in the near future the ITEM will publish the substance of these communications. The reunion would be a good thing in bringing these old neighbors together again. Their heads are whitening and a few years hence it would be impossible to get enough of them together to have an enjoyable time. We would like to hear from as many more members of this organization as read these lines. Write at once.

First Monthly Report.

Following is a report of the work done by A. C. Walther, colporteur for the Huntingdon county Bible society, for the month ending August 6, 1894:

Number of days labor	26
Number of families visited	793
Number of families addressed on personal religion	243
Number of families without Scriptures	39
Number of Catholic families visited	11
Number of meetings addressed	3
Amount of sales made	$24.73
Amount of donations made to destitute families	7.95
Amount of expenses	18.83

Territory canvassed includes the completion of Shirley township, Mount Union, Mill Creek, part of Big Valley lying in this county, along Mill Creek, Stone Creek to Cornpropst's Mill with all the ridges lying between these streams and some on the right, Stone Creek and East Huntingdon to Second street.

Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic at Williams' Grove.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on August 25h, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, good to return until September 3d, inclusive, from stations in the following territory, at rate of *one fare for the round trip:*

From all principal stations on the Pennsylvania railroad division west of Bryn Mawr and east of East Liberty, both inclusive.

From all principal stations on the Northern Central Railway north of Lutherville, Md., and south of Canandaigua.

From all principal stations of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad division.

Many Distinguished Soldiers.

Some of the prominent men who will attend the National Encampment of the G. A. R.:

Practically all of the great survivors of the Union forces will attend the approaching 28th National Encampment of the G. A. R., in Pittsburg, September 10 to 15. Among them will be Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Gov. William McKinley, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. D. McM. Gregg, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Gen. George S. Merrill, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Louis Wagner, Past Commanders-in-chief Robert B. Beath, Paul VanDerVoort, John S. Kountz, John Palmer, A. G. Weissert, Wheelock G. Veazey, William Warren, Russell A. Alger and S. S. Burdett, with many others of National renown.

Among the features of Encampment week will be the social events. These will include an "outing" on Wednesday, September 12, at the mammoth Westinghouse buildings, East Pittsburg, for which 5,000 invitations will be issued. It will take 10 or 12 special trains to carry the guests and two or three cars to transport the refreshments. On the evening of September 13, there will be a reception by the women's organizations, at Old City Hall, for which 2,000 invitations are out. The same evening there will be a special display of fireworks from floats on the Monongahela river, such as has never before been seen in Western Pennsylvania. On Friday afternoon, September 14, 3,000 representatives and invited guests will be treated to a river excursion, for which three steamers have been chartered and as many bands. The great Carnegie armor plate plant will be visited by the entire party.

Locating the Sites of the Old Forts In Huntingdon County.

Mr. Jay G. Weiser, of Middleburg, Snyder county, who is a member of the Indian Forts Commission, appointed under an act passed at the last session of the legislature to ascertain the location of the forts built in this state prior to 1873 as defences against the Indians, has been in this county several days this week, attending to the duties for which he was appointed. He called upon Milton S. Lytle, the county historian who gave him much iuformation in addition to that he had already obtained. Mr. Weiser visited the sites of four of the old forts, will make a future visit to another and will depend upon Mr. Lytle for data as to the exact location and history of the other, there having been six. They were as follows: Fort Shirley, near Shirleysburg; McAlevy's Fort, in Jackson township; Anderson's Fort, near Petersburg; Lytle's Fort in Porter township, and Hartsock's Fort, in Penn township. The purpose in locating the sites of these forts is that they may be marked with a stone as historical landmarks. Mr. Weiser is a descendant of Conrad Weiser, of Berks county, who was one of the earliest white visitors within the limits of Huntingdon county, having been here in 1748, and whose name occurs frequently in Mr. Lytle's history of the county.—*Journal.*

G. A. R. National Encampment and National Naval Association.

For the meeting of the National Naval Association to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September 8, and the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at the same place, September 10 to 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell to the public, from September 6 to 10, inclusive, round-trip tickets to Pittsburg and return at rate of *one lowest first class fare for the round trip*, except from nearby points. These tickets will be valid for return passage until September 25 inclusive.

Detailed information in regard to rates, stop-over privileges, side-trip excursion tickets, &c., can be obtained upon application at ticket offices.

Kittens Hatch Chickens.

A little over three weeks ago Al. Bearly, residing on Elizabeth street, set a hen with fifteen eggs. After eight or nine days the job was too much for the hen and she died. Mr. Bearly then put the eggs in a basket, covered them over with woolen rags and placed the basket behind the kitchen stove. They have two half grown kittens, these made a nest for themselves on top of the clothes. Mr. Bearley turned the eggs daily and Monday thirteen little chicks came out and are doing well. This is said to be a true story and Mr. Bearly has not had the new incubator patented, so don't fool with old hens any longer when they want to set, but break them up, let them go to work laying eggs again and make your cat hatch out your little chickens.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

A Trip to Gettysburg.

Last Wednesday night L. L. Parker, A. W. Kelley, L. M. Speer and a representative of the ITEM left for a trip to the historic battlefield of Gettysburg. At Harrisburg the party was joined by L. W. Brimmer, assistant agent at McVeytown. Early Thursday morning we left Harrisburg over the Gettysburg and Harrisburg railroad. On the train we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Harry E. Heller, eastern traveling agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, whom we found to be a very courteous and pleasant gentleman.

Arriving at Gettysburg we found that town literally crowded with sight-seers. Securing quarters at "Linwood," one of the best boarding houses of the town, and partaking of an excellent dinner, we started for the National Guard encampment. The encampment was held on the ground over which Pickett made his famous charge. The entire National Guard of Pennsylvania were in camp. We started in for a view of "army life" and carefully noted the discipline of the camp, the cleanliness observed in the quarters and mess tents, the rations dealt out to the men, the manner of preparing rations, and the officers' quarters. It is with considerable pride that we note this fact: that after visiting all parts of the camp we found that Company A, Fifth regiment, Capt. Jno. S. Bare, fell short in none of these particulars. Indeed this company had the cleanest quarters that we noted on the ground. The boys live well, having a private company fund from which their commissary department is replenished according to the desires of the "boys." This company extended a very cordial welcome to our party and without much persuasion we consented to join them in their evening meal.

Thursday afternoon the troops were reviewed by Governor Pattison and fully twenty thousand spectators looked admiringly upon the "sojer boys" as they formed, marched and countermarched in the presence of the governor. It was a grand sight and every Pennsylvanian on the ground felt like cheering heartily the citizen soldiery of the Keystone state. A sense of security in our constitutional rights came over us as we gazed upon the 8,500 well drilled, well organized, well disciplined troops whose business it is to see that the rights of all classes are carefully guarded. Two battalions of United States regulars participated in the review.

Friday morning our party secured the services of Luther W. Minnigh, the battlefield expositor and guide and started on the trip over the field. Three years has made a change about this historic place and since our former visit at that time we found that several hundred monuments and markers had been erected. Our guide keeps abreast of the changes and weaves them into his story of the three days' conflict. Much information was obtained. Just here we want to say that Mr. Minnigh has no superiors in his line and his description of the battle is not only lucid and explicit but is also poetical and pathetic. Any of our readers who may go to Gettysburg (and it should be the Mecca of every Pennsylvanian) should hunt up Mr. Minnigh and secure his services as guide. Should he not render satisfaction send your bill to the ITEM. During the winter Mr. Minnigh delivers for G. A. R. posts, churches and societies, illustrated lectures of the battle at reasonable prices.

Friday afternoon we returned home much delighted with our outing. While at Gettysburg we had the pleasure of meeting J. G. Hicks and his four sons, whose departure for that place was noted in last week's issue, and a number of Mount Union friends. We cannot close this brief description of a pleasant trip without mentioning the bountiful and courteous entertainment provided for us at "Linwood." Mr. and Mrs. Weaver gave us more attention than we could reasonably expect while we remained with them and their kindness was appreciated.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N.Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size 50c. and $1.

Spring Goods

Have now taken the place of Heavier Weights, and as usual, we are up to the times. Our shelves are well stocked with a line of these goods and at prices to suit the times. We are headquarters for Hardware, Fish and Salt. Paints and Oils always on hand. Our stock is complete in every department. Come and see what value you will receive for your money. Thankful for your patronage in the past, and solicitous for the future,

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A

Happy

New

Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

The Pleasures of "Iffing."

If all our bones were funny bones,
O, wouldn't it be jolly?
If all our tones were sunny tones
There'd be no melancholy.
There'd be no melancholy if
Our tones were always sunny,
And life would be so jolly if—
If all our bones were funny.

If all our skies were cheerful skies
O, wouldn't earth be gladdened?
If all our eyes were tearful eyes,
O, wouldn't life be saddened?
Life would be sadly saddened if
Our eyes were always tearful,
And earth be gladly gladdened if—
If all our skies were cheerful.

If all this and that were thus and so,
O, wouldn't it be clever?
But "ifs," my dear, won't make it so,
Though we may "if" forever.
But while "ifs" won't our wishes bring,
We'd all be less contented,
And life would be a prosy thing
If "iffing were prevented.

—Chicago Journal.

The Clagett Law-Suit.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

The tide had just turned at Barstow Cliff, and the beach lay, wet and glittering, under the level rays of the afternoon's sun, with ridges of seaweed, pebbles and little gray shells heaped up here and there. Old Mrs. Barstow, knitting in hand, sat in a wooden chair, under the shadow of the hop-vines; and the city boarder, with her lap full of shells, was slowly sorting them over between her thin fingers.

Mrs. Barstow was brown and healthy-looking, with blue eyes sparkling behind her spectacle-glasses and smooth bands of silver-streaked hair. The city boarder was pale and languid, with the bleached-out look, which one often sees in city boarders when they first come to the seaside.

"I wonder, now," said Mrs. Barstow, on hospitable thoughts intent, "what you'd like for supper, Miss Dady? A mess o' soft clams, b'iled, or a lobster? City folks mostly likes sea-food, I've noticed. Or, if you'd fancy a fried chicken, Marthy will catch you one when she gets back from carryin' the mail to the lighthouse, and it won't take no time to cook it."

"It don't matter," said Miss Dady, whose appetite was feeble indeed.

"Well, Marthy'll see that we get something nice!" said Mrs. Barstow "That's her boat now—p'raps you can see it out by the Point, like a little black speck dancin' on the water!"

"She must be quite a sailor," said the city boarder, listlessly.

"She is that!" nodded Mrs. Barstow. "I've always said she'd ought to be a man. She don't take no interest in the housework, and she's perfectly happy on the water. And that's one reason I've tried my best to get the lighthouse."

"To get the—what?" said Miss Dady.

"There was a woman kept it once," explained Mrs. Barstow. "The Widow Wells. And the light never burned steadier nor brighter than it did the seven years Sarah Wells lived there. So I didn't see why I couldn't be lighthouse-keeper when old man Dawson died. But Cephas Morton, he had more political influence than our folks had, an' he got it. An' I'm a-tryin' to make the best of it."

Miss Dady sat there, listening dreamily to this old woman's chippering, cheerful talk. She herself had been so near the end of all things that all else seemed of little interest to her. Life, love, youth, all had floated away from her and left her stranded like a wreck on the shores of time. She looked languidly up as Martha Barstow's boat-keel grated on the sand and that young person walked vigorously up the beach, with the strong, swinging footstep which belongs only to youth and vitality.

"Mother, what do you think?" cheerily cried out Martha. "They've got a boarder at the lighthouse!"

"La, me!" cried Mrs. Barstow, with her knitting-needles suspended in midair. "Who'd want to board at the lighthouse! Out there in the middle of the sea, with nothin' but sea-foam and gulls to look at!"

"I'm sure I don't know," said Martha Barstow. "But he was a-settin' there on the iron top-gallery, a-lookin' through a spy-glass, when I drew up alongside of the landin'-place."

"How did he look?" said Mrs. Barstow, who possessed all the curiosity in regard to the details that generally actuates people in her walk of life.

"Tall and thin and yellow-faced," said Martha. "Like the pictures of Don Quixote in the big book on Squire Seeley's parlor table."

"A furriner, most likely," said the old woman. "But, la, he won't be suited with Lorena Morton's cookin'. She allays scorched everything she laid saucepan to. I wonder what ever induced a boarder to go out there."

Miss Dady rose at this point and went slowly into the house.

"I think I'll lie down a little while," said she.

"Hadn't ye better hev a glass of new milk first?" Martha asked; and she ran after the boarder to get it for her.

Miss Dady drank it mechanically. Then she smiled and thanked Martha, as she nestled her weary head on the sofa pillow, a home-made affair, full of fir-needles.

Martha came out to the cool, green shadow of the hop-vines again.

"Mother," said she, "Miss Dady ain't a-gettin' much better."

"No," said Mrs. Barstow, "I don't think she is, poor creetur."

"Do you suppose she is very poor, mother?"

"Wal, I don't reckon she's got much means," said the old woman, "else she'd ha' gone to Watch Hill or Bar Harbor, or some o' them high-priced places instead of comin' to a cheap corner like this. But she's a nice, pleasant-spoken woman, and I'm proper sorry for her. But ain't it queer, though, about the lighthouse people havin' a boarder?'

"Mis' Morton was sayin', mother," said Martha, as she broke off a little green curl from the end of the hop-vine, "that he'd lost a great lawsuit and was very poor, and his health had suffered. That was the reason he wanted sea air, and that was the reason, too, that he didn't care to go where there were lots of folks."

Ain't people queer?" said Mrs. Barstow, scratching her nose thoughtfully with the end of her knitting-needle.

Up at the Cliff House, where they had "two sorts of butcher's meat every day, and ice cream of Sundays," a grizzle-headed little attorney was talking to his friend, the legal luminary of the village, after very much the same strain.

"The longer I live," said he, "the more I become convinced of the oddity of human kind. Now there's Mortimer Clagett—you know about the lawsuit of Clagett versus Clagett, don't you?"

"I have heard of it, yes."

"Well, he's just gained it."

"No—has he?"

"And the strangest thing of all is, now he's got it he won't take it. For twelve years he has been contesting the thing—and the Gleason Clagetts have been fighting him tooth and nail; and now that the courts have decided in his favor, he throws the whole affair up and clears out.

"In the name of justice and common sense, why?" cried Lemuel Starbuck.

"That's what I'd like to know myself," said the New York attorney, scratching his shock of thick gray hair. "I can't account for it any way in the world, unless—"

"Well?"

"Gleason Clagett's niece is the only surviving representative on that side since the old man died—his wife's niece, rather. And Mortimer Clagett used to be fond of Edith before this tormenting business of the lawsuit commenced. They haven't spoken to each other for years, now, I believe. He won't take the property, and she has hidden herself away somewhere. It's a come-down, I tell you, from six thousand a year to nothing at all. No woman would be apt to like it!"

"Humph!" said the country lawyer.

"Humph!" echoed the city attorney. "Eh? Dinner ready? Well, I'm glad to hear it, for I'm hungry enough to eat a side of sole leather! There's something wonderfully stimulating in this strong sea air of yours!"

"There is, indeed," remarked the country lawyer.

It was on the edge of twilight; the tide was coming in again. Miss Dady sat rocking idly to and fro in Martha Barstow's boat, with the white kitten coiled at her feet, and a book in her lap. Every now and then the breeze lifted one of the light brown locks of hair from her forehead, and dallied with it, as if in sport; a faint flush of color had risen to her cheek as she turned the pages of her book.

All of a sudden she felt a peculiar sensation, as if she were moving; she looked up. The boat had slipped its moorings, and she was already some distance out to sea. The kitten was peering over the edge of the boat and mewing uncomfortably. The red stain of the sunset seemed turning all the waves to blood, while off in the distance the lighthouse rose up like a shaft of ebony against the ruddy sky.

She uttered a little shriek—but there were only the seagulls and the kitten to hear her. She looked instinctively for oars in the rowlocks.

"I am drifting out to sea," she told herself; and then, with a sudden idea, she tied the scarlet silk handkerchief, which encircled her neck, to the handle of her parasol, and waved it wildly toward the lighthouse.

"A danger signal," she said to herself. "Surely, I cannot drift far! Some one will pick me up! Poor pussy! Don't mew so pitifully! We are not going to be drowned, pussy."

Further into the red glow of the sunset—further out across the heaving plain of waves rocked the little boat with its solitary occupant and her fluttering scrap of searlet silk, until it drifted nearer and nearer the lighthouse.

"There are rocks and reefs there," she thought. "I have often heard Martha Barstow say how difficult it was to land at the lighthouse. If one of those sharp, jagged ledges should saw its way through the bottom of my boat, then good-by to the red sunset and the sweet salt air, and the evening star that shines over yonder like the point of a silver spear! But I can do nothing—I can only wait."

Even while these disjointed reflections passed through her mind, a little boat had put off from the circular stone foundation stairs of the lighthouse, and was pulling steadily toward her. In its bow sat a tall, sallow-complexioned man, with a face like the pictured prince of "Don Quixote."

"It isn't a little girl," he said aloud, as he neared the drifting boat. "It is a woman—it is Edith Dady!"

And she, looking intently at the man who was coming with long, even oar-strokes to rescue her, smiled to herself and murmured:

"It is Mortimer Clagett."

So they met, these parted lovers, the last representatives of the rival sides of the famous lawsuit of "Clagett vs. Clagett."

"There is no use trying to run away from me, Edith," he aaid. "Even the elements conspire against you."

"So you are the Don Quixote of this lonely tower," said Edith, with a smile that had somewhat of its old sparkle. "But you will have to take your own fortune, for I will touch no more of it."

"On one condition," said Mortimer Clagett, "I will accept it all—that you are to be mine also. Edith, I am speaking from the bottom of my heart. I mean it all."

"If saving my life counts for anything," said Edith with a quiver in her voice, "you have earned all that you ask. Dear Mortimer, fate itself has taught us that we ought not to continue this old feud any longer."

So they sailed out of the purple sunset glow back to the peaceful shore once more—back to hope, back to peace, back to infinite happiness.

"And," said Mrs. Barstow, exultantly, "if any one doubts that this 'ere sea air is good for weak lungs, let 'em just look at the way Miss Dady's picked up since she came to Barstow's Cliff."

But Martha smiled. She was more keen-sighted than her mother. She knew that, although sea air was a good tonic, love was a better one still.—The Ledger.

Decidedly in Doubt.

First Villager—How do you like your new neighbor?

Second Villager—Can't tell yet whether I like him or hate him.

"Why so?"

"The first thing he did was to put up a high-board fence, and I haven't been able to discover whether it is to keep his chickens in or my chickens out."—New York Weekly.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Starfish eat oysters.

The smallest known microbe is that of influenza.

Paper pneumatic tires are in process of experiment.

Pneumatic tires have been found very serviceable on hospital ambulances.

The moon is believed to be the only member of the planetary system which is without an atmosphere.

Moss grows thickest on the north side of hills, and a sun-exposed tree has its largest limbs on the south side.

German civil engineers will erect a monument in Berlin to the memory of Dr. Warner von Siemens, the famous electrician and inventor.

The largest mammoth found in Siberia measured seventeen feet long and ten feet in height. The tusks weighed 560 pounds. The head without the tusks weighed 414 pounds.

Sand filtration of water similar to the English plan has been tried in Lawrence, Mass., where typhoid fever has been very prevalent, with the result of general improvements in the public health.

A course of lectures at the Royal Institution which has created much interest is that by Captain Abney, on color blindness. Excessive tobacco smoking has long been known to be an important factor in color blindness, and Captain Abney indorses the truth of this observation.

Hypodermic injection was discovered by Majendie. Morphia is perhaps the most familiar drug so used. But the variety of drugs is very great; and there are numerous cases in which life would certainly be lost if there was no way of medicating the patient except through the mouth.

The following represent the best meats for children, in the order of their digestibility: Cold mutton, mutton chops, venison, tenderloin, sirloin, sirloin steak, lamb chops, roast beef, rabbit meat and chicken. Veal, pork, turkey, goose and duck should be excluded from the children's bill of fare.

J. W. Swan exhibited before the British Royal Society a specimen of gold leaf .000004-inches thick. He made it by electroplating a thin film of gold on a thin sheet of copper, and then dissolving the copper with perchloride of iron. This is only one-tenth the thickness of the finest film ever hammered or rolled.

Potatoes can be preserved for an indefinite time by radically destroying the shoots. These can be cut out with the point of a knife. They are then immersed for ten hours in a two per cent solution of sulphuric acid and taken out and dried. The solution affects only the skin of the potato and does not deteriorate it, as the sulphur is driven off by heat.

The Squeaking of Snails.

Of the squeaking of snails, a correspondent writes as follows to Science Gossip: "I had heard of snails emitting a noise, which apparently betokens pain, but I had not hitherto actually heard the sound myself. When a day or two ago I was planting some roots in my garden, I came across the first snail I had seen there this year. I dropped it into an aquarium that was near at hand, and in ten minutes, on looking at it, I found it had crawled up the side out of the water, and was standing on the edge with horns extended. I did not wish it to escape, so took it by the shell to put it away. It immediately gave that shrill squeak which has been noticed, and which seems to resemble the whistle of a locomotive in the far distance. This "squeak" is emitted but once. But it was followed by a series of noises which in tone appeared to be midway between a hum and a low whistle, The cause of the latter sound was the air escaping from inside the shell, between it and the foot. as was shown by the change which it soon made to a hissing noise, caused by the bubbles which followed. It may, of course, have taken some water in during its immersion in its unwonted bath, and this would account for the bubbles."

The private fortune of the new French President is variously estimated at from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 26.

Lesson Text: "First Miracle of Jesus," John ii., 1-11—Golden Text: John ii., 11—Commentary.

1. "And the third day there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee, and the mother of Jesus was there." The number three is one of the most suggestive of Bible numbers from Genesis to Revelation. It stands for solidity or fullness and, in connection with the Trinity, divine fullness. The third day is suggestive of resurrection, as in the resurrection of Isaac and Jonah and Jesus (Gen. xxii., 4; Math. xii., 40; Hos. vi., 2). This first miracle makes us think of the marriage of the Lamb, which will probably take place on the morning of the third day.

2. "And both Jesus was called and His disciples to the marriage." The disciples at this time were probably Andrew, Simon, John, James, Philip and Nathanael, and it may have been, for aught we know, the marriage of Nathanael, for he belonged to Cana (John xxi., 2). Some day we shall know, if necessary. We may think of Mary and Jesus and the disciples finding time to attend a marriage and glorifying God by so doing. It is safe to go anywhere with Jesus and serve or wait with Him.

3. "And when they wanted wine the mother of Jesus saith unto Him, They have no wine." There was then a necessity unsupplied, which will give Jesus an opportunity to work. Happy will we be if we see in every time of need an occasion for Jesus to manifest Himself. And are not all needs permitted to come to the children of God just to give occasion to fulfill the promise, "My God shall supply all your need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus?" (Phil. iv., 19). Wine must be good when God makes it and provides it, for there would surely be no leaven in it, no evil, and yet we read, "Thy love is better than wine" (S. of Sol. i., 2).

4. "Jesus saith unto her: Woman, what have I to do with thee? Mine hour is not yet come." Whatever apparent difficulty there may be in these words, we may be sure that there was nothing disrespectful to Mary, for Jesus never said nor did a wrong thing, nor anything out of place. As to the time not being come, God is never too fast nor too slow in anything He does. The year and month and day and hour and moment are all clear and known to Him for every event. He is never taken by surprise, never unprepared.

5. "His mother saith unto the servants, Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it." She did not misunderstand Him nor take amiss what He had said, but sure that He would see to it, she gives this order to the servants. How would it do to hand all servants over to Him for His management and rest in His ordering of persons and things? Certainly it would be well for us all to take delight in being His bond servants ready to fill promptly all His appointments (II Sam. xv., 15).

6. "And there were set there six waterpots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins apiece." Vessels for purifying. How suggestive! And six of them, the human number, the number of man, and Jesus will presently use them. How many verses come to mind. "A vessel meet for the Master's use," "We have this treasure in earthen vessels," and sometimes they are vessels of only a second sort (II Tim. ii., 21; II Cor. iv., 7; Ez. i., 10). The great thing is to be ready to His hand and empty—ready if He wants me, having no plans nor purposes but His; willing, if He should not require me, in silence to wait on Him still, my heart singing, "Thou art worthy, O Lord, and I am for Thy pleasure that Thou mayest be magnified."

7. "Jesus saith unto them, Fill the waterpots with water. And they filled them up to the brim." It was wine they wanted, but He orders water. Again how perfect! Born of water, a well of water springing up, rivers of living water (John iii., 5; iv., 14: vii., 38). And filled to the brim. Dear fellow believer, would you be of use to Him in connection with His approaching marriage? Then let the servants fill you with living water, even His word and Spirit (John vi., 63).

8. "And He saith unto them, Draw out now and bear unto the governor of the feast, and they bare it." We receive the water not for ourselves, but for others. We receive it only to pass it on, and unless we pass it on we are not using it aright. We are supposed to live not unto ourselves, but unto Him who loved us and gave Himself for us, to the governor first. Whether writing a letter or making a call, teaching a class or preaching the Gospel, it must be "unto Him," not as pleasing men, but God, who trieth our hearts, studying to show ourselves approved unto God (I Thess. ii., 4; II Tim. ii., 15).

9. "When the ruler of the feast had tasted the water that was made wine and knew not whence it was, but the servants which drew the water knew, the governor of the feast called the bridegroom." See how the water, probably as it was drawn out, was changed into wine. As we give fourth the living water it maketh glad the heart of man, like the wine of the kingdom. The true bridegroom, whose approaching marriage we greatly rejoice in, is Jesus Himself, and it is well when the water we bear to others makes them so glad that they inquire for the bridegroom. People say: Where do you get such good wine? How do you find so much and such precious things in the book? The servants who draw the water know. He does it all.

10. "And saith unto Him, Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine, and when men have well drunk then that which is worse, but thou hast kept the good wine until now." Confining ourselves for a moment to the actual event in Cana that day, see how Jesus, who wrought the miracle, is passed by and the bridegroom gets the credit. It requires great grace to be the instrument in a good work and see another get the credit of it, but His grace is sufficient even for that. Let us see that we in all things magnify the Lord as we hope that bridegroom did that day, informing the governor as to the author of the wine. In all the feasts where the Lord provides it is better further on, and the last will be the best.

11. "This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth His glory, and His disciples believed on Him." His glory will be manifested at His own marriage ere He shall return for the judgment of nations, the conversion of Israel and the establishment of His kingdom under the whole heaven (Dan. vii., 27). Then shall all our cups of cold water be changed into the new wine of the kingdom, and all Israel shall believe on Him as they shall look upon Him whom they have pierced and sing: "Blessed be He that cometh in the name of the Lord." "This is our God. We have waited for Him."—Lesson Helper.

Wisconsin's Big War Claim.

The State of Wisconsin is about to sue the United States for $7,075,005.77 for munitions of war furnished in 1861, which were paid for only in part by the United States, and for interest on deferred payment. A United States statute of limitations may be made to apply to this case as to bar part of the claim.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "An Only Son."

TEXT: "Now when He came nigh to the gate of the city, behold there was a dead man carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow, and much people of the city was with her. And when the Lord saw her He had compassion on her and said unto her, Weep not, and He came and touched the bier, and they that bore him stood still. And He said, Young man, I say unto thee arise! And he that was dead sat up and began to speak, and He delivered him to his mother."—Luke vii., 12-15.

The text calls us to stand at the gate of the city of Nain. The streets are a-rush with business and gayety, and the ear is deafened with the hammers of mechanism and the wheels of traffic. Work, with its thousand arms and thousand eyes and thousand feet, fills all the street, when suddenly the crowd parts, and a funeral passes. Between the wheels of work and pleasure there comes a long procession of mourning people. Who is it? A trifler says: "Oh, it's nothing but a funeral. It may have come up from the hospital of the city, or the almshouse, or some low place of the town," but not so, says the serious observer.

There are so many evidences of dire bereavement that we know at the first glance some one has been taken away greatly beloved, and to our inquiry, "Who is this that is carried out with so many offices of kindness and affection?" the reply comes, "The only son of his mother, and she a widow." Stand back and let the procession pass out! Hush all the voices of mirth and pleasure! Let every head be uncovered! Weep with this passing procession and let it be told through all the market places and bazaars of Nain that in Galilee to-day the sepulcher hath gathered to itself "the only son of his mother, and she a widow."

There are two or three things that, in my mind, give especial pathos to this scene. The first is, he was a young man that was being carried out. To the aged death becomes beautiful. The old man halts and pants along the road, where once he bounded like the roe. From the midst of immedicable ailments and sorrows he cries out, "How long, Lord, how long!" Footsore and hardly bestead on the hot journey, he wants to get home. He sits in the church and sings, with a tremulous voice, some tune he sang forty years ago and longs to join the better assemplage of the one hundred and forty and four thousand who have passed the flood. How sweetly he sleeps the last sleep! Push back the white locks from the wrinkled temples. They will never ache again. Fold the hands over the still heart. They will never toil again. Close gently the eyes. They will never weep again.

But this man that I am speaking of was a young man. He was just putting on the armor of life, and he was exulting to think how his sturdy blows would ring out above the clangor of the battle. I suppose he had a young man's hopes, a young man's ambitions and a young man's courage. He said: "If I live many years, I will feed the hungry and clothe the naked. In this city of Nain, where there are so many bad young men, I will be sober and honest and pure and magnanimous, and my mother shall never be ashamed of me." But all these prospects are blasted in one hour. There he passes lifeless in the procession. Behold all that is left on earth of the high hearted young man of the city of Nain.

There is another thing that adds very much to this scene, and that is he was an only son. However large the family flock may be, we never could think of sparing one of the lambs. Though they may all have their faults, they all have their excellencies that commend them to the parental heart, and if it were peremptorily demanded of you to-day that you should yield up one of your children out of a very large family you would be confounded and you could not make a selection. But this was an only son, around whom gathered all the parental expectations. How much care in his education! How much caution in watching his habits! He would carry down the name to other times. He would have entire control of the family property long after the parents had gone to their last reward. He would stand in society a thinker, a worker, a philanthropist, a Christian. No, no. It is all ended. Behold him there. Breath is gone. Life is extinct. The only son of his mother.

There was one thing that added to the pathos of this scene, and that was his mother was a widow. The main hope of that home had been broken, and now he was come up to be the staff. The chief light of the household has been extinguished, and this was the only light left. I suppose she often said, looking at him, "There are only two of us." Oh, it is a grand thing to see a young man step out in life and say to his mother; "Don't be down hearted. I will, as far as possible, take father's place, and as long as I live you shall never want anything." It is not always that way. Sometimes the young people get tired of the old people. They say they are queer; that they have so many ailments, and they sometimes wish them out of the way. A young man and his wife sat at the table, their little son on the floor playing beneath the table. The old father was very old, and his hand shook, so they said, "You shall no more sit with us at the table." And so they gave him a place in the corner, where, day by day, he ate out of an earthen bowl—everything put into that bowl. One day his hand trembled so much he dropped it, and it broke, and the son, seated at the elegant table in midfloor, said to his wife, "Now we'll get father a wooden bowl, and that he can't break." So a wooden bowl was obtained, and every day old grandfather ate out of that, sitting in the corner. One day, while the elegant young man and his wife were seated at their table, with chased silver and all the luxuries, and their little son sat upon the floor, they saw the lad whittling, and they said: "My son, what are you doing there with that knife?" "Oh," said he, "I—I'm making a trough for my father and mother to eat out of when they get old!"

But this young man of the text was not of that character. He did not belong to that school. I can tell it from the way they mourned over him. He was to be the companion of his mother. He was to be his mother's protector. He would return now some of the kindness he had received in the days of childhood and boyhood. Aye, he would with his strong hand uphold that form already enfeebled with age. Will he do it? No. In one hour that promise of help and companionship is gone. There is a world of anguish in that one short phrase, "The only son of his mother, and she a widow."

Now, my friends, it was upon this scene that Christ broke. He came in without any introduction. He stopped the procession. He had only two utterances to make—the one to the mourning mother, the other to the dead. He cried out to the mourning one, "Weep not," and then, touching the bier on which the son lay, He cried out, "Young man, I say unto thee arise!" And he that was dead sat up.

I learn two or three things from this subject, and first that Christ was a man. You see how that sorrow played upon all the chords of His heart. I think that we forget this too often. Christ was a man more certainly than you are, for He was a perfect man. No sailor ever slept in ship's hammock more soundly than Christ slept in that boat on Gennesaret. In every nerve and muscle and bone and fiber of His body, in every emotion and affection of His heart, in every action and decision of His mind He was a man.

He looked off upon the sea just as you look off upon the waters. He went into Martha's house just as you go into a cottage. He breathed hard when He was tired, just as you do when you are exhausted. He felt after sleeping out a night in the storm just like you do when you have been exposed to a tempest. It was just as humiliating for Him to beg bread as it would be for you to become a pauper. He felt just as much insulted by being sold for thirty pieces of silver as you would if you were sold for the price of a dog. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot He was a man. When the thorns were twisted for His brow, they hurt Him just as much as they hurt your brow if they were twisted for it. He took not on Him the nature of angels. He took on Him the seed of Abraham. "Ecce Homo!" behold the man!

But I must also draw from this subject that He was a God. Suppose that a man should attempt to break up a funeral obsequy. He would be seized by the law, he would be imprisoned, if he were not actually slain by the mob before the officers could secure him. If Christ had been a mere mortal, would He have a right to come in upon such a procession? Would He have succeeded in His interruption? He was more than a man, for when He cried out, "I say unto thee, arise!" he that was dead sat up. What excitement there must have been thereabout! The body had lain prostrate. It had been mourned over with agonizing tears, and yet now it begins to move in the shroud and to be flushed with life, and at the command of Christ he rises up and looks into the faces of the astonished spectators.

"Oh, this was the work of a God! I hear it in His voice; I see it in the flash of His eye; I behold it in the snapping of death's shackles; I see it in the face of the rising slumberer; I hear it in the outcry of all those who were spectators of the scene. If, when I see my Lord Jesus Christ mourning with the bereaved, I put my hands on His shoulders and say, "My brother," now that I hear Him proclaim supernatural deliverances, I look up into His face and say with Thomas, "My Lord and my God." Do you not think He was a God? A great many people do not believe that, and they compromise the matter, or they think they compromise it. They say He was a very good man, but He was not a God. That is impossible. He was either a God or a wretch, and I will prove it. If a man professes to be that which he is not, what is he? He is a liar, an impostor, a hypocrite. That is your unanimous verdict. Now, Christ professed to be a God. He said over and over again He was a God, took the attributes of a God and assumed the works and offices of a God. Dare you now say He was not? He was a God, or He was a wretch. Choose ye.

Do you think I cannot prove by this Bible that He was a God? If you do not believe this Bible, of course there is no need of my talking to you. There is no common data from which to start. Suppose you do believe it. Then I can demonstrate that He was divine. I can prove He was Creator, John i., 3, "All things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made." He was eternal, Revelation xxii., 13, "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last." I can prove that He was omnipotent, Hebrews i., 10, "The heavens are the work of Thine hands." I can prove He was omniscient, John ii., 25, "He knew what was in man." Oh, yes, He is a God. He cleft the sea. He upheaved the crystalline walls along which the Israelites marched. He planted the mountains. He raises up governments and casts down thrones and marches across nations and across worlds and across the universe, eternal, omnipotent, unhindered and unabashed. That hand that was nailed to the cross holds the stars in a leash of love. That head that dropped on the bosom in fainting and death shall make the world quake at its nod. That voice that groaned in the last pang shall swear before the trembling world that time shall be no longer. Oh, do not insult the common sense of the race by telling us that this person was only a man in whose presence the paralytic arm was thrust out well, and the devils crouched, and the lepers dropped their scales, and the tempests folded their wings, and the boy's satchel of a few loaves made a banquet for 5000, and the sad procession of my text broke up in congratulation and hosanna!

Again, I learn from this subject that Christ was a sympathizer. Mark you, this was a city funeral. In the country, when the bell tolls, they know all about it for five miles around, and they know what was the matter with the man, how old he was and what were his last experiences. They know with what temporal prospects he has left his family. There is no haste, there is no indecency in the obsequies. There is nothing done as a mere matter of business. Even the children come out as the procession passes and look sympathetic, and the tree shadows seem to deepen, and the brooks weep in sympathy as the procession goes by. But, mark you, this that I am speaking of was a city funeral. In great cities the cart jostles the hearse, and there is mirth and gladness and indifference as the weeping procession goes by. In this city of Nain it was a common thing to have trouble and bereavement and death. Christ saw it every day there. Perhaps that very hour there were others being carried out, but this frequency of trouble did not harden Christ's heart at all. He stepped right out, and He saw this mourner, and He had compassion on her, and He said "Weep not!"

Now I have to tell you, O bruised souls, and there are many everywhere—have you ever looked over any great audience and noticed how many shadows of sorrow there are? I come to all such and say, "Christ meets you, and He has compassion on you, and He says, 'Weep not.'" Perhaps with some it is financial trouble. "Oh," you say, "it is such a silly thing for a man to cry over lost money!

Is it? Suppose you had a large fortune, and all luxuries brought to your table, and your wardrobe was full, and your home was beautiful by music and sculpture and painting and thronged by the elegant and educated, and then some round misfortune should strike you in the face and trample your treasures and taunt your children for their faded dress and send you into commercial circles an underling where once you waved a scepter of gold, do you think you would cry then? I think you would. But Christ comes and meets all such to-day. He sees all the straits in which you have been thrust. He observes the sneer of that man who once was proud to walk in your shadow and glad to get your help. He sees the protested note, the uncanceled judgment, the foreclosed mortgage, the heartbreaking exasperation, and He says "Weep not. I own the cattle on a thousand hills. I will never let you starve. From My hand the fowls of heaven peck all their food. And will I let you starve? Never; no, My child, never!"

Perhaps it may be a living home trouble that you cannot speak about to your best friend. It may be some domestic unhappiness. It may be an evil suspicion. It may be the disgrace following in the footsteps of a son that is wayward, or a companion who is cruel, or a father that will not do right, and for years there may have been a vulture striking its beak into the vitals of your soul, and you sit there to-day feeling it is worse than death. It is. It is worse than death. And yet there is relief. Though the night may be the blackest, though the voices of hell may tell you to curse God and die, look up and hear the voice that accosted the woman of the text as it says, "Weep not."

Earth hath no sorrow
That heaven cannot cure.

I learn, again, from all this that Christ is the master of the grave. Just outside the gate of the city Death and Christ measured lances, and when the young man rose Death dropped. Now we are sure of our resurrection. Oh, what a scene it was when that young man came back! The mother never expected to hear him speak again. She never thought that he would kiss her again. How the tears started and how her heart throbbed as she said, "Oh, my son, my son, my son!" And that scene is going to be repeated. It is going to be repeated 10,000 times. These broken family circles have got to come together. These extinguished household lights have got to be rekindled. There will be a stir in the family lot in the cemetery, and there will be a rush into life at the command, "Young man, I say unto thee arise!" As the child shakes off the dust of the tomb and comes forth fresh and fair and beautiful, and you throw your arms around it and press it to your heart, angel to angel will repeat the story of Nain, "He delivered him to his mother." Did you notice that passage in the text as I read it? "He delivered him to his mother." Oh, ye troubled souls! Oh, ye who have lived to see every prospect blasted, peeled, scattered, consumed, wait a little! The seedtime of tears will become the wheat harvest. In a clime cut of no wintry blast, under a sky palled by no hurtling tempest and amid redeemed ones that weep not, that part not, that die not, friend will come to friend, and kindred will join kindred, and the long procession that marches the avenues of gold will lift up their palms as again and again it is announced that the same one who came to the relief of this woman of the text came to the relief of many a maternal heart and repeated the wonders of resurrection and delivered him to his mother." Oh, that will be the harvest of the world. That will be the coronation of princes. That will be the Sabbath of eternity.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The first alphabet had but sixeeen letters.

The name "Brazil" means "red wood" or "land of the red wood."

Books were printed in raised characters for the use of the blind in 1827.

Ancient books were sometimes written on slabs of wood, ivory or metals.

The works of Aristotle comprised more than four hundred treatises on various subjects.

The principle of trial by jury was inaugurated in 468, every accused person to be tried by his equals.

The Book of Job, written 1520 B. C., describes very accurately several processes of smelting metals.

Greenland whales frequently attain a length of more than seventy-five feet and a weight of more than seventy tons.

Hawks have been trained and are in use in the German army to attack and capture carrier pigeons, and to secure any dispatches that the pigeons might be carrying.

There is an oak tree on the highway from Warwick to Leamington, England, which is said to mark the exact center of England. It is between 300 and 400 years old.

Humboldt says that the Baobab trees of Senegal are the oldest organic monuments on our planet. One of them is 100 feet in diameter, and is estimated to be 5000 years old.

A law passed in the time of King Edward III and still upon the English statute books prohibits the serving of a dinner of more than two courses to any one, except on holidays.

John C. Higgins, of Nicholasville, Ken., had 1,250 bushels of wheat in sacks awaiting shipment, and a buyer offered him $650 for the lot, which he refused. A few minutes later the wheat was destroyed by fire.

The Bhatgur reservoir, a great artificial lake in India, said to hold about 4,641,000,000 cubic feet of water, acts as a feeder to the Nira Canal. It is formed by a masonry dam 103 feet high and 3,020 feet long.

Seven Day Baptists, who observe Saturday as the sacred day of rest, were first heard of in England in 1650, and in 1681 the first church of the sect in America was formed by William Hiscox at Providence, R. I.

Many babies in the Italian colony, New York City, are wrapped up in cloth bandages until they look like little mummies. The idea is to keep them quiet, and their strength is supposed to be improved by the treatment.

The intensity of confined sound is illustrated at Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, where there is a well 200 feet deep and twelve in diameter, lined with smooth masonry. When a pin is dropped into it, the sound of it striking the surface of the water, 182 feet below, can be distinctly heard.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the greatgrandson of President John Adams, twice Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, died at his summer residence in Mount Wollaston, Mass., aged sixty-one years.

PROMINENT Pittsburgers have called a convention, to be held at Braddock, Penn., for the organization of a new national party.

IT is estimated that when the Tariff bill passed Congress the 125 bonded warehouses in New York City contained 1,500,000 packages of goods valued at $40,000,000, upon which duties to the amount of about $30,000,000 remained unpaid.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS said to bankers at Saratoga, N. Y., that the powers possessed by every business man are denied the first financial officer of the United States. He predicted speedy return to good times.

A THOUSAND barrels of sugar, with a large quantity of other groceries, were destroyed in a fire in R. C. Williams & Co.'s building in the wholesale grocery district, New York City.

FREDERICK BERGMANN was murdered in his shanty in South Beach, N. Y. His father-in-law, Thomas Burke, is accused of arranging a loaded shotgun by means of strings and pulleys so that it was discharged into Burke's side when he was lured to enter a door.

South and West.

L. W. BRAINARD shot and killed his wife at Vicksburg, Miss., and then committed suicide. Mrs. Brainard had recently commenced divorce proceedings against her husband.

THREE boys—Frank Burns, William Slattery and Matthew Slattery, ages between ten and thirteen years—were drowned while swimming near Norwood, Ohio.

THE Wichita (Kan.) National Bank, the oldest banking institution in the Southwest, has suspended.

NEARLY eighteen hundred of the striking Pullman employes reported for work.

COPIOUS rains in the corn belt have done much good to the crop.

"ED" PARDRIDGE, the noted Chicago grain speculator, accounted a multi-millionaire and proprietor of one of the largest dry goods stores in the city, became crazy and violent from drink, and was forcibly removed to an inebriate asylum by his son.

Two colored men were lynched near Macalpin, Fla., for assaulting a fourteen-year-old girl, and for a similar offense, the victim being a farmer's wife, Marshall Boston, also colored, was taken from the Frankfort (Ky.) jail by 250 men and hanged.

THE strike commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the Pullman and railroad strikes began its work in Chicago.

THE United States cruiser Bennington, with the Salvadorian refugees on board, was stopped by a Government tug outside the three-mile limit, off San Francisco, Cal.

DEMOCRATIC State Conventions met in Indiana and Tennessee. The Missouri Republican Convention met at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

THE Texas Democratic Convention, at Dallas, endorsed the national platform and the present administration. Ex-Senator John H. Reagan withdrew his name from the race for Governor, as did also John D. McCall. The result of the first ballot was: Culberson, 568; Lanham, 291.

JIM FLUNDER, colored, was found hanging to a tree about three-quarters of a mile from the town of Ouachita City, Union parish, La. Dangling from his legs was this placard. "Fair warning to parties going into people's houses after night, and to those breaking into white ladies' rooms." Flunder had a bad reputation as a sneak thief.

THE Northwest Fair, to be held in Tacoma, Wash., from August 5 to November 1, was informally opened with appropriate exercises. Five thousand persons were present.

OSCAR LAUREN, aged thirty-two, and Ada Wickman, aged fifteen, members of a party at Long Lake, near Minneapolis, Minn., were drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

THE State Convention of the Tillmanite, or Reform, faction of the Democrats was held at Columbia, S. C. The straight-out Democrats had no voice in electing the delegates. The convention nominated John Gary Evans for Governor, and Dr. Timmerman, Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Populists and Labor parties in Ohio formed a coalition.

THE Idaho Democratic State Convention at Boise City made the following nominations: For Governor, ex-Governor E. A. Stevenson; for Congress, James M. Ballentine; for Lieutenant-Governor, John B. Thatcher; for Treasurer, James H. Bush; for Auditor, James Stoddard; for Surrogate, Judge J. C. Elder.

Washington.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND wrote an encouraging and sympathetic letter to Chairman Wilson immediately after the passage of the Tariff bill, admonishing him to guard his health in order to continue the fight for tariff reform.

GOVERNMENT receipts are expected to amount to $392,251,142 under the new tariff law.

THE President has approved the act to subject to State taxation national bank notes and United States Treasury notes.

SECRETARY CARLISLE wrote a letter saying that free sugar meant a deficit of $30,000,000.

THE House Foreign Affairs Committee adopted a joint resolution congratulating the Republic of Hawaii.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND left Washington to spend a few days at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., in the hope of getting rid of an attack of malarial fever.

THE President has signed the act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

Foreign.

A STRONG Chinese fleet has left the coast, for the purpose, it is believed, of intercepting transports conveying Japanese soldiers to Korea.

GERMANY'S Emperor called on ex-Empress Eugenie of France at her home in England.

BLUEFIELDS has been retaken by 2000 Nicaraguans who arrived from Rama and Greytown on board transports flying the United States flag. The American marines re-embarked on their approach. The British cruiser Mohawk has arrived at Port Limon, Costa Rica, with Chief Clarence and 112 refugees from the Mosquito coast on board.

THE British House of Lords rejected the Evicted Tenants' bill.

MORE than 400 Anarchists have arrived in London within the last few days.

SOLARES, the Peruvian rebel commander, is marching upon Lima and says he will shoot President Caceres.

SEVEN Anarchists, said to have plotted to blow up Premier Crispi, were arrested in Rome, Italy.

THE Kaffirs in the Transvaal Republic, South Africa, are said to have murdered Boer farmers by the score and committed atrocious cruelties.

FIFTY THOUSAND Japanese troops have been landed in Korea, and reinforcements are constantly arriving there.

CAPTAIN HAFF declared that the victory of the Satanita in the race for the Town cup at Ryde was "a put-up job," as the Vigilant was almost constantly interferred with by the Britannia.

A REPORT of the death of the King of Siam was brought by the steamer Tacoma, from China and Japan. The rumor was current in Hong Kong when she left that port, and the British warship Rattler had gone into Siamese waters in anticipation of possible trouble.

The Drought in Nebraska.

The drought in Nebraska is so severe that it is estimated that 10,000 farmers have left the State. They are getting away while they can. Many of them are penniless. They dread the winter that will follow the failure of the crops and are working to reach the Mississippi, where they will, many of them, become objects of charity. There are thousands of farm hands idle in Western Nebraska and Eastern Colorado because of the drought. The calamity is so serious that it cannot fail soon to command national attention.

C. W. WHILEY, JR., United States Consul at St. Etiene, France, says that throughout France, the harvest outlook is very encouraging. The hay crop is very heavy and of excellent quality. The price per ton has fallen one-half. The cereal crop is reported very good.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

33	MILK AND CREAM.		
Cooler weather overcame the otherwise beneficial effect of lighter receipts, and the market during the greater part of the week was slow and dull and considerable milk accumulated. On Aug. 10 the Exchange price was raised to 2½c. per quart, making the surplus at the platforms $1.37 per can of 40 quarts.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,565,776		
Condensed milk, gals	12,410		
Cream, gals	55,807		
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—Penn., extras	—	@	23
Western, extras	—	@	23
Western, firsts	20½	@	21½
Western, thirds to seconds	14	@	18
State—Extra	—	@	21
Firsts	18	@	20
Seconds	15	@	16½
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	16	@	17
Seconds	14½	@	15
Western Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	15½
Seconds to firsts	12½	@	14
Thirds	—	@	12
Summer make	—	@	—
Rolls, fresh	—	@	—
	CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, white, fancy	9⅛	@	9¼
Full cream, good to prime	8½	@	8¾
State Factory—Part skims, choice	6	@	6½
Part skims, com. to prime	3½	@	4¾
Full skims	—	@	3
	EGGS.		
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	17½
Nearby—Fancy	—	@	18
Western—Fresh, best	16½	@	17
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	3 35	@	3 40
Medium, 1893, choice	—	@	2 00
Pea, 1893, choice	—	@	1 95
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 70	@	2 80
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 40	@	2 50
Black turtle soup, 1893	1 90	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	2 55
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	1 15	@	1 17½
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Blackberries, Jersey, ₱ qt	4	@	10
Plums, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Watermelons, each	5	@	15
Peaches, ₱ basket	40	@	2 00
Huckleberries, Jersey, ₱ qt	6	@	8
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Apples, ₱ bbl	75	@	2 50
Pears, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ lb	10	@	12
	HOPS.		
State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	10
1893, common to good	5¼	@	9
Pacific Coast, choice	10	@	11
Common to prime	6	@	9
Old odds	4	@	6
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	85	@	90
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Straw—Long rye	50	@	60
Short rye	40	@	45
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	75
Geese, ₱ pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Chickens, Phila, broilers	15	@	17
Western	12	@	14
Jersey, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ lb	—	@	14
Geese, ₱ lb	—	@	14
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 62	@	2 00
Sweets, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Cabbage, ₱ 100	5 00	@	8 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	87
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Celery, ₱ doz roots	10	@	60
String beans, ₱ basket	1 75	@	2 00
Green peas, ₱ bag	1 00	@	2 00
Green corn, ₱ 100	75	@	2 00
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	50	@	65
Cucumbers, ₱ 100	50	@	70
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter Patents	3 60	@	3 10
Spring Patents	3 60	@	3 70
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	57¾
May	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	62¼	@	63⅜
Oats—No. 2 White	37	@	37½
Track mixed	39	@	42
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@	—
Lard—City Steam	7⅛	@	7¼
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	6	@	7¾
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	6½	@	8½
Country dressed	5½	@	8¼
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 25	@	3 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 25	@	5 15
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 50	@	6 00
Dressed	7½	@	9

Young Man, Saw Wood.

Young man, don't waste your time trying to get to the top! You have undoubtedly been informed, ere this, that there is plenty of room up there. That is a fact, for but very few persons have been able to climb that far and keep their grip.

Don't strive too hard to become the President of the United States. If you do, the chances are strongly in favor of your going down to your grave a disappointed man with a wasted life for a shroud. There are a great many honest, shrewd, successful men who have never been President of anything larger than a debating society.

The majority of men are hovering around the bottom, young man, and that is a good place for you to stay. You will not feel lonesome if you decide to do this for some time to come. Just hang around the lower rung of the ladder and attend strictly to business. Don't bother your head about the top. If there is a seat reserved for you up there, the first thing you know you will be occupying it. Don't try to force yourself into it, and above all things, don't go out between acts. Keep busy. Attend to your knitting. Don't get discouraged because your back aches, but saw wood.

The majority of men who get to the top now-a-days do so by standing on the other fellows' shoulders, and if that is the way you'd have to get there, it will be a good deal more to your credit to stay down near the bottom and furnish shoulders for the climbers to stand on.

One strong argument in favor of the bottom man is this: You are in no danger of falling off. Those men who climb to the top are kept busy scheming how to hang on.

About ninety-nine in every hundred men who reach the top, get dizzy and fall down before they have been there a year.

The fact that Abraham Lincoln was a railsplitter argues nothing. If you split rails for a living, it is not a sign that you will be President of the United States. If you have any rails that need splitting, go to work and split them with an axe, and not with a selfish motive.

You can hang around the bottom all your life and be a mighty sight better man than are the majority of men at the top.

Keep your eyes on your work! If a man's work is on the ground and he spends his time looking up, he will never accomplish anything.

Don't be too ambitious. Attend strictly to business and let the top come down and pull you up. —*State Gazette.*

Put Things where They Belong.

A vast amount of valuable time is wasted by busy men and women in hunting up things which careless people have mislaid.

Such persons often go in places where they have no business to go, take things which they have no right to take, use them at their pleasure, and "forget" to bring them back.

Then the proper owner wants them, hunts for them; wonders where they are; wastes precious time; loses opportunities, and, perhaps days after, finds that some meddlesome boy, or heedless girl, or thoughtless grown person, has carried them off and forgotten to return them. An hour of the time of the person who hunts for them may be worth more than a week of the person who carried them away, but that matters not, when they are brought back some meddler will be likely to do the same thing again.

It is very important that children learn first to let things alone which do not belong to them. They have no right to go about a house and help themselves to every convenient thing, which others have bought and paid for. And second, if it is absolutely necessary that they should take and use things belonging to other persons, let them make it their first business at the earliest possible moment to put them back in their places.

"Let things alone" is one good rule. "Put things back" is another. The habit of putting things back in their places is worth a great deal to any one who has it.

It will save them and others an immense amount of time and labor, and as people advance in years, and grow forgetful, they see more and more the necessity of keeping things in their places. The mind moves mechanically, and when an article has been removed from its proper place, even if they have removed it themselves, they forget the change which has been made, and go back to the same place where it was originally kept to look for it.

"A place for everything and everything in its place" is an excellent motto, well worthy of being observed in every house.

Habits of order acquired in early life become fixed. That which was difficult at first becomes easy at last, and finally persons find it easier to put things where they belong, than they do to leave them somewhere else to make trouble for other people. Remember you have no right to make trouble, care and vexation for other people, by taking things which do not belong to you, and putting them where they ought not to be.

Self-Reliance.

This is a quality that every person should have to a greater or less degree. Many, however, have no trust or faith in their ability to perform anything and sit supinely while some one else comes along and snatches the jewel from him. Unless a person has the quality of reliance in self no one could trust him to perform a task with any degree of correctness or satisfaction.

Cheek or rather impudence is sometimes taken for self-reliance, and serves the purpose of the person so afflicted but for a short time, when his place is filled by one more gentlemanly and polite.

A person cannot do himself or his employer justice unless he contains in his makeup the muchly desired quality and he who attempts to do anything without it generally meets failure face to face.

Do not depend upon others for support or existence. Show them that you are made of stouter material. If you should be out of employment you can hardly expect some one else to find you a position. It is a pitiable sight to see a strong, able-bodied person depending upon a smaller and weaker man, who is constantly employed from the fact that he is energetic, self-reliant and trustworthy. The big fellow has no dependence in his own efforts and he is always ready to cry out "I can't do this," or "I won't do it." It all amounts to the same thing. He can not trust himself to strike out in the world and become self-sustaining. He is afraid to meet the rebuffs and sharp corner, and so, he fails for want of reliance. Cultivate this quality if you do not possess it naturally, and in a few years you will be surprised at yourself. To meet with refusals should not deter you from your ambitions, for if you have a reliance in yourself and a plucky perseverance you can not fail.—*The Boys' Lantern.*

God answers prayers. There are no protested checks in the bank of heaven.

Very Rich People.

People with good characters may well be called rich; character is property—it is the noblest of possessions. Charteris, a notorious scoundrel of his time, once said to a man who was distinguished for his religious principles, "I would give a thousand pounds to have your good character."

"Why?" inquired the other. "Because I would make ten thousand pounds by it," was the reply. If even the bad can thus appreciate the value of character, how much more should those who wish to serve God feel that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches?" There is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing; there is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great riches."

Faraday once told his friend, Prof. Tyndall, that at a certain period of his career he had definitely to ask himself whether he should make wealth or science the object of his life. When preparing his well known memoir of the great masters the professor called to mind his conversation, and asked leave to examine his accounts, and this is the conclusion at which he arrived: "Taking the duration of his life into account, this son of a blacksmith and apprentice to a bookbinder had to decide between a fortune of $150,000 on the one side and his unendowed science on the other. He chose the latter and died a poor man. But his wife was the glory of holding aloft among the nations the scientific name of England for a period of 40 years." Only the other day a friend of mine gave up a pleasant country living, with little work and good pay, in order to take a town parish with no endowment, because he thought that he could there do more good. Intellectual and spiritual teachers who sacrifice income in this way are not made poor, but very rich.—*The Quiver.*

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